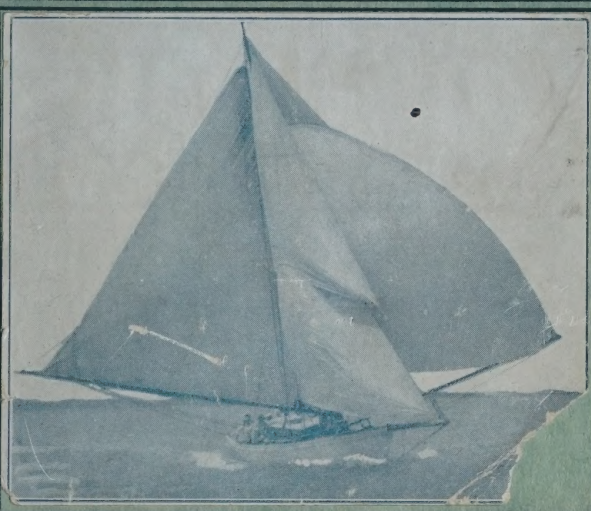


517.255
1396b
1925



**BUSHELL'S
BERMUDA
HANDBOOK
1925**

THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 11 1935

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

16TH EDITION

14309 Sm 8v

DUPLICATE

*Presented
to*

THE INSTITUTE
OF HISTORICAL
RESEARCH

by

The Colonial office

PENDANTS, LINKS, ASHTRAYS,
from Canada, in our own special
Bermuda designs.

**Gold and Silver Butterfly-Wing
and other Jewellery, from England.**

H. S. & J. E. CRISSON

Opposite The Palm Gardens

QUEEN STREET, :: :: HAMILTON.

25217

Return this book on or before the
Latest Date stamped below. A
charge is made on all overdue
books.

University of Illinois Library

APR 19 1947

JAN - 4 1949

APR 16 1951

APR 7 1975

MAR 21 1975

MAY 15 1980

APR 17 1980

M32

The Bermuda and Garrison Hunt Club



RACES

on the

Shelly Bay Race Course

provided at
frequent intervals
throughout the season
December to April.

For particulars please address
F. W. E. PENISTON, D. V. S.
Secretary

The Bermuda & Garrison Hunt Club
Smiths Parish, Bermuda.

THE LIBRARY OF THE

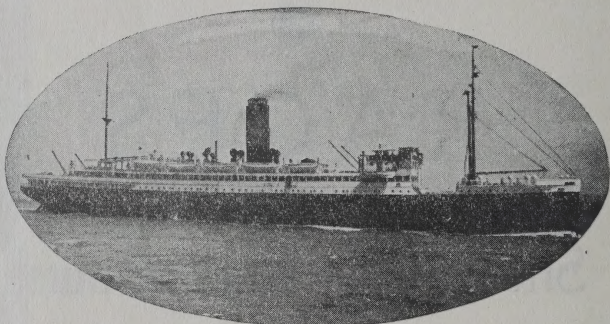
JUL 11 1935

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

[34] 309 Sm. 875

FURNESS-BERMUDA-LINE

Under Contract with Bermuda Government
De Luxe Express Steamship Service
Between New York and Bermuda
Via Palatial, Twin-Screw, Oil-Burning
S.S. "FORT VICTORIA" and
S.S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Each 14,000 Tons Displacement



S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE."

The Furness-Bermuda Line Service

The Furness-Bermuda Line operate an all-year-round high-class New York-Bermuda steamship service with sailings twice weekly during Winter and Summer periods. The steamers of the Furness-Bermuda Line are especially fitted for this service and passengers are landed direct at Hamilton Dock. Tickets issued by the company or their agents are good on all steamers of the Furness-Bermuda Line, thereby offering passengers unequalled convenience in express sailings at frequent intervals.

For particulars of rates and sailing dates, write

FURNESS-BERMUDA LINE, 34 Whitehall Street, New York,
WATLINGTON & CONYERS, General Agents, Hamilton, Bermuda
or any Local Tourist Agent.

317 299

B968

1925

INDEX TO CONTENTS

	Page
Abbott's Cliffs.....	50
Accommodation, Hotel, etc.....	95, 96
Acreage under Cultivation.....	78
Admiralty House.....	36
Agriculture, Basis of Prosperity.....	18, 19
Agricultural Exports (1842).....	30
Agricultural Exports, for 10 years.....	79
Agricultural Products.....	77, 79
Agricultural Station.....	37
Altar, Bermuda's most ancient.....	43
Ambergris.....	8, 49, 88
American Warrior's Tomb.....	43
Ancient Tombstone in oven.....	47
Argus Shoal.....	58
Armistice Day Observances.....	30, 31
Armoury, Volunteers.....	33
Army, Bermuda's.....	13
Arrowroot, World's best.....	49, 77
Artists, Local.....	79
Assembly, House of.....	9, 12, 15, 31, 32, 66, 67
Assembly, Members of.....	66, 67
Assembly, First Photo of (in the 80's) See pictorial section.	
Assembly, Visitors admitted to House.....	31
Athletic Associations.....	36, 74
Atlantis, Relic of lost.....	57
B ahamas, owned by Bermuda.....	24
Baileys Bay.....	39
Bananas and Plantains.....	81
Banks.....	33, 69
Bathing Places.....	36, 38, 41, 49, 51, 74
Belmont Manor Golf Course.....	92
Berkeley Institute.....	73
Bermuda, Ancient names of.....	1
Bermuda Company (1615).....	9
Bermuda Company dissolved (1684).....	12
Bermuda and Garrison Hunt Club.....	38, 74
Bermuda Golf Course.....	91
Bermudez, Juan de.....	1
Bermudians, Independent spirit of.....	14

10.7.35: Arch, Institute of Hist. Research, London, Eng, v.16, 1925 cont

1F38Kaufman

ROYAL MAIL

"The Comfort Route"

**from NEW YORK to
BERMUDA**

Regular service by the palatial transatlantic liner, ARAGUAYA, the last word in modern ocean travel. Rates \$70 up. No passports required.

WEST INDIES CRUISES

January 22

February 23

Two fascinating cruises by the magnificent ORCA, 25,500 tons displacement. Rates \$250 up. No passports required.

EUROPE

Sailings by famous "O" steamers to Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

**From HALIFAX to
BERMUDA
BRITISH WEST INDIES
BRITISH GUIANA**

Delightful tours ranging from 12 to 39 days. All the year round service. Specially reduced rail rate to and from the seaboard. For full particulars see

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

26 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Building, Halifax, N. S.

HARNETT & RICHARDSON

Agents

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

	Page
Bicycling.....	57
Bicycles, Rates of hire.....	99
Birds.....	86, 87
Births, First in Bermuda.....	6
Blockade Running.....	40, 44
Boat and Canoe Club.....	74
Boaz Island.....	53
Botany, etc.....	80, 86
Botany, Remarkable Trees.....	47, 48, 50
Bridges, Ancient.....	10
Buildings Bay.....	5, 6, 42
C able Service.....	96, 97
Canadian Exiles (1838).....	21
Camelo Theodore Ferdinando.....	2
Carriage Fares, Regulations, etc.....	99, 100
Canadian S. S. Services.....	93, 94
Cassava Pie.....	81
Castles, Ancient.....	41, 49
Castle Harbour.....	41, 49
Cathedral, Bermuda.....	27
Cathedral Rocks.....	53
Causeway, the.....	22, 40
Cavendish Hall.....	50
Caves.....	58, 88, 90
Cedars Planted by Princes.....	25, 30, 47
Challenger Bank.....	58
Chamber of Commerce.....	75
Channels, improvements.....	105, 106
Charles II Proclaimed King.....	11, 12
Charter Granted by King James.....	9
Chequerboard Rock Formation.....	50
Churches.....	27, 28, 42, 50, 52, 71, 72
Church, Unfinished, St. George's.....	48
City Hall, Hamilton.....	33
Climate.....	59
Clothing.....	59, 61
Clothing, Reasonably priced.....	61
Coaching Parties.....	99
Coinage, Ancient.....	70, 71
Coinage, Current.....	69, 70
Colonial Secretary.....	29, 66, 68

Vacation Cruises

PASSENGER SERVICE TO

Hamilton, Bermuda
Nassau, Bahamas

Kingston, Jamaica
Belize, British Honduras

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

From MONTREAL Summer Season
From HALIFAX Winter Season

S.S. CANADIAN FISHER
S.S. CANADIAN FORRESTER

Reasonable Fares—Superior Accommodation—Excellent Cuisine.
Regular Sailings Every Three Weeks.

For Reservations Apply to

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited
MONTREAL, P. Q. HALIFAX, N. S. ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN J. BUSHELL

GENERAL AGENT

MERCHANDISE
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE

HAMILTON,

BERMUDA

TELEPHONE 201

PUBLISHER OF GUIDE BOOKS, MAPS, ETC. PRESS CORRESPONDENT

	Page
Colonization of Bermuda	3, 8
Commonwealth, Rebellion against	11
Communion Vessels, Ancient	43, 50
Congress of U. S. helps Bermuda	17
Conventionality, Freedom from	41, 61
Convict Labour	21, 22
Cooper's Island	49
Council Chamber	29
Crawl, the	39
Crawl, Salt Pans at	10, 39
Crown Displaces Bermuda Company	12
Cruiser Converted to Merchantman	24
Crystal Cave	89
Currency, £ and \$.	69, 70
Custom House, Hamilton	29
Custom House, St. George's	48
Customs Regulations	104
Customs Tariff	108
Cut, St. George's	42
D ale, Midshipman, U. S. N., Tomb of	43
Derby, The Bermuda	38
Development of Trade	22, 23
Devil's Hole	50, 90
Devonshire Church	50
Differences in Time	58
Dinghy Club	34, 74
Disappearance of Land	3
Discovery of Bermuda	1
Distances Bermuda to other places	58
Distances on New York Trip	58
Dockyard, Visiting the	54
Ducking Stool	35, 36
E aster Lilies	77, 79
Education	72, 73
Elbow Beach	51
Electric Light, Heat and Power	97, 98
Emigration to St. Lucia	10
Emigration to Virginia	10, 11
English Speaking Union	75
Entertainment, Places of:	
Hamilton	28

ELDERS & FYFFES LIMITED

DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE

Avonmouth, England
and Bermuda

(En route to Jamaica)

and Return

S. S. BAYANO

leaves Avonmouth every six weeks for
Bermuda direct, and calls at Bermuda on
return voyage.

Also when sufficient inducement offers special
calls of other steamers are arranged.

**Fare England to Bermuda
or vice versa.**

£35 single, £60 return

Bermuda to Jamaica, £15

HARNETT & RICHARDSON,
AGENTS,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

	Page
Prospect.....	37
Devonshire.....	50
Flatts.....	38
Baileys Bay.....	39
St. George's.....	41
Warwick.....	51
Somerset.....	74
Ireland Island.....	74
Entertainments, Organizers of.....	74, 75
Exchange of Money.....	70, 96
Executive Council.....	65, 66
Exhibitions, Annual.....	75
Exiles, Canadian (1838).....	21
Exports of Produce.....	79
F airyland.....	36
Farmers' Market.....	77
Ferry Services.....	41, 42, 51, 53, 101
Fire Drakes.....	54
Fire Station, Hamilton.....	33
Fishes.....	54, 87
Fish, Birds, Hogs.....	4
Fish, Potatoes, Loblolly.....	13, 14
Flatts Village.....	37, 38
Floating Dock.....	54
Floriculture.....	79
Flowers, Blue Skies, Sunshine.....	59
Flower Shows.....	75
Formation of Islands.....	57, 58
Franchise Qualifications.....	67, 69
Frost and Snow unknown.....	59
Fruit.....	75, 77, 81, 82
G arden Club.....	75
Garrison Theatre, Prospect.....	73, 74
Geographical position of Islands.....	58
Gibbs Hill Lighthouse.....	52, 104, 105
Gibraltar of the West.....	17
Golf.....	90, 92
Government, System of.....	65, 69
Government, Cost of.....	68, 69
Government House.....	35
Governor.....	30, 35, 65

The Hamilton Hotel

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Metropolitan comforts in a resort hotel of distinction.

THE Hamilton Hotel is the largest on the Islands, with accommodations for six hundred guests. Constructed of stone and cement, it is fireproof throughout and is equipped with every modern convenience for comfort. This equipment includes three elevators, telephones in all rooms, two hundred feet of glass enclosed sun parlors, palm garden, grill, etc.

The Hamilton is conducted on the American plan and caters to a discriminating patronage who demand and appreciate the best in cuisine service and modern methods of hotel operation. Four hundred outside rooms, two hundred and fifty with connecting bath.

The Hamilton Hotel Orchestra of soloists furnishes music for concert and dance and there is every facility for the enjoyment of outdoor and indoor recreation, including golf, tennis, swimming, boating and sailing.

The Hamilton is located on a plateau overlooking the beautiful Harbor of Hamilton and is in the centre of everything.

Operated by the

Hamilton Hotel Company, Ltd.

J. A. Sherrard, General Manager.

Cable address "Hotel Bermuda" all codes.

	Page
Governor, First under Crown.....	12
Great Britain, S. S. Service with.....	94, 95
Grey's Bridge Opened.....	22
Gulf Stream, Distance of.....	58
Gulf Stream, Effect on Climate.....	59
Gun Club.....	75
Gunpowder sent to Washington.....	16, 17
H amilton, Description of.....	25, 35
Hamilton, Becomes Capital.....	19, 20
Hamilton Incorporated.....	26
Hamilton, Fifty Years Ago.....	26, 27
Harrington Sound.....	38, 50
High School for Girls.....	35, 72, 73
History of Bermuda.....	1, 25
Historic References and Notes.....	26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49 52, 53, 54, 65, 71, 75, 76, 77
Hog Money.....	71
Hope Vault.....	46, 47
Hospital, King Edward Memorial.....	37, 73, 74
Houses, Number of.....	13, 64
Houses of Coral Stone.....	63, 64
Holidays.....	109
Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	95, 96
I ce Factory.....	98
Immunity from Attack.....	23
Immigration.....	95, 104
Industries.....	77, 80
Inland Transportation.....	107
International Yacht Races.....	75
Ireland Island.....	54
K hyber Pass.....	52
Killock, a Boat Anchor.....	22
King Charles' Tobacco Trust.....	10
Kitchener, Grave of General Sir F. W.....	37
L atitude and Longitude.....	58
Laundry.....	98
Leamington Cave.....	89
Legislative Council.....	30, 66
Legislative System, etc.....	65, 69
Library, ¹ Hamilton.....	29

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT BERMUDA

Princess Hotel

Open December 15th to May 1st

Situated directly on the Harbour. Offers the traveller of discrimination the ideal accommodation. Every requisite for convenience and comfort has been included in the equipment and service. Electric lights, elevator, room telephones, tiled swimming pool, grill room, spacious public rooms, tennis courts, saddle and driving Livery, yacht fleet, and Metropolitan Orchestra. Convenient to the golf courses.

Under the direction of

L. A. TWOROGER & CO.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

SUMMER RESORT
HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.

JUNE 15th, OCTOBER 15th

THE HOTEL BEAUTIFUL OF THE BERKSHIRES

	Page
Library, St. George's.....	48
Lighthouses, etc.....	49, 52, 104, 105
Lights on Vehicles.....	62
Lighting, Whale Oil.....	13
Lilies, Easter.....	77, 79
Lion Rock.....	50
Live Stock.....	78
Lodge, neither Square nor Plumb.....	45
Lodges.....	73
Longbird Island.....	49
London Milestone.....	53
Longevity of Bermudians.....	65
Lough Memorial Hall.....	51, 52, 74
Loyalty to Crown.....	11
Lyceum, Baileys Bay.....	39, 74
M angrove Bay.....	53
Masonic Hall, Hamilton.....	33
Masonic Lodge 200, St. George's.....	45
Masonic Hall, Somerset.....	74
May's Shipwreck (1593).....	3
Mechanics Hall.....	28, 74
Meteorological Station.....	37
Meteorological Statistics.....	60
Mid Ocean Golf Course.....	38, 90
Military Band Concerts.....	29, 37, 74
Militia, Bermuda, in Great War.....	23
Mineral Water Factories.....	98
Ming Refuses St. David's Island as a Gift.....	49
Missionary Imprisoned.....	43, 44, 48
Monkey Puzzle Tree.....	47
Moore, Richard, First Governor.....	8, 42
Moore, Poet Tom, Quotations from.....	1, 45, 56
Moore, Poet Tom, in Bermuda.....	39, 44
Moore, Poet Tom, Opinion About Bermuda Women.....	44, 45
Motor Vehicles.....	23, 62
Mount Langton.....	35
Mount St. Agnes Academy.....	35, 73
Moving Pictures.....	28, 41, 74
Murrays Anchorage.....	41
Museum.....	28
N avy, The.....	15

THE HOTEL BERMUDIANA

Bermuda's Newest Hotel

Most modern fireproof construction.

The Hotel combines the sites of three ancient Bermuda estates, about fifteen acres of native trees, shrubs, and charming gardens, and it stands on a Terrace which steps from a lofty height to the waters of Hamilton Harbour.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

of harbours and islands, or ocean and hills, from all rooms.

Every room has a telephone and is steam heated.

Especially distinctive features are embodied in the equipment of the lounge, grill room, a la carte and table d'hôte dining rooms, cafe, library, ballroom, and other general rooms.

ACCOMMODIATION FOR 460 GUESTS.

Notwithstanding the high character of equipment, service and cuisine, the tariffs compare most favourably with those of leading hotels elsewhere.

Under the Management of

JOHN O. EVANS.

	Page
Naval Tanks.....	42
"Nea" and Tom Moore.....	44, 45
New York S. S. Service.....	93
New Providence discovered by Bermudians.....	13
Non Such Island.....	49
North Rock.....	55, 105
North Village.....	36
Nursing Association.....	74
O ccupations, Classified.....	80
Oddfellows Halls, Somerset.....	74
Oldest Church Site in Western Hemisphere.....	42, 43
Oldest Masonic Lodge in Western Hemisphere.....	45
Oleander Hedges.....	82
Onions.....	77, 79, 81
Outdoor Pleasures.....	74
P aget.....	50
Paintings.....	29, 32
Palmetto Platt.....	14
Parish Vestries.....	69
Parishes, Origin of names.....	9
Parks.....	23, 25, 28, 29, 45, 48
Parliament Instituted (1620).....	9
Parliament, Members of (1687).....	12, 13
Parliament, Oldest Next to England.....	24
Parliament, Tercentenary of.....	24, 43
Parliament, Ancient Ceremonial at Opening, and Prorogation....	30
Parliament, Procedure at Daily Sitzings.....	31, 32
Parliament Buildings.....	31
Parliament, (see also Assembly).	
Passports not required.....	95
Pilotage Rates, etc.....	106, 107
Pineapples given away.....	79
Plantagenet Bank.....	58
Police Barracks.....	34
Population, Statistics.....	64, 65
Port Royal.....	51
Postal Information.....	101, 104
Postage Stamps.....	103
Post Office, Establishment of.....	19
Post Office, Buildings.....	33, 48
Potatoes.....	77, 78, 79, 81

American House

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.



Open all the year.

MOST centrally located to all attractions.
Rooms single or en suite, with bath.
All modern conveniences. Excellent service.
Golf and all kinds of sports nearby. American
Plan. For rates and information address:

A. PASCHAL, Prop.

	Page
Price Control of Commodities, Ancient.....	15
Prickly Pears.....	83
Prince of Wales, Visit.....	25, 47
Prisoners of War:	
American War of Independence.....	17, 48
American War of 1812.....	43
Boer War.....	22
Canadian Outbreak (1838).....	21
Products and Industries.....	9, 75, 80
Prospect Camp.....	36, 37
Prospect Band Concerts.....	37
Prospect Golf Course.....	92
Public Buildings.....	29, 30, 34, 48
Public Debt.....	69
Public Purse Controlled by Assembly.....	66, 67
Quakers Arrive (1660)	11
Quarantine.....	107
Racecourse, the	38, 39
Races, Hunt Club.....	38, 74
Railway, Proposed.....	23, 62, 63
Rats, Plague and Miracle.....	9
Reid, Memorial to Governor.....	30
Religions and Churches.....	71, 72
Religions, Mostly Presbyterian (1687).....	13
Revenue and Expenditure.....	69
Reversible Rapids.....	38
Riddell's Bay Golf Course.....	51, 52, 91
Roads of Coral.....	57, 61, 62
Rotary Club.....	75
Royal Palms, etc.....	86
Rule of the Road.....	62
St. Andrew's Hall	28, 74
St. David's Island.....	48, 49
St. David's Ferry Service.....	41, 42
St. David's Lighthouse.....	49, 105
St. George's Ancient State House.....	24, 45
St. George's Ceases to be a Saint.....	11
St. George's Description of.....	39, 48
St. George's Golf Course.....	92
St. George's Government transferred from.....	19, 20
St. George's Harbour and Channels.....	106

HOTEL INVERURIE

charmingly located on the waterfront
of Hamilton Harbour.

Accommodation for 200 guests.



BATHING
BOATING
FISHING
GOLF
TENNIS
DRIVING
CYCLING
RIDING
DANCING

ORCHESTRA



Rooms en suite with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Bermuda.



STANLEY S. HOWE,
MANAGER.

	Page
St. George's, Landing of Somers.....	4
St. George's, Passengers landing at.....	93, 95
St. Peter's, Ancient Church.....	42, 43
Saltmaking.....	14, 51, 77
Salt, Cedar and Sailors.....	14
Salt Kettle and Ferry.....	51
Salt, Scarcity of.....	10, 39
Saltus Grammar School.....	35, 72, 73
Savings Bank.....	104
Sand Hills.....	57
Scenery, Description of.....	56, 57
Schools, Principal.....	35, 72, 73
Scotland-Bermuda S. S. Service.....	95
Sea Gardens and Reefs, Excursions to.....	54, 55
Sea Venture, Wreck of.....	3
Sea Venture, Memorial.....	6
Sessions House.....	31
Shelly Bay.....	38, 39
Ship Penny (1793).....	71
Ships, Bermudian, noted for speed.....	14
Shipping Trade, ancient.....	17, 18
Shrubs and Trees.....	80, 86
Signal Stations.....	104
Slavery Abolished.....	20, 21
Slaves Taken from American Brig.....	20, 21
Slaves Prefer Bermuda masters to Boston's freedom.....	21
Social Events.....	35, 36
Somers, Admiral, Wreck of.....	3
Somers Leaves Bermuda.....	5, 6
Somers, Return and death of.....	7, 8
Somers Tomb, Memorials, etc.....	7, 8, 23, 25, 46, 47
Somers Tercentenary.....	23, 47
Somers Memorial, Remarkable inaccuracy in.....	47
Somers Gardens.....	23, 25, 45, 48
Somers Opera House.....	41, 74
Sommers Seate.....	53
Somerset.....	53, 54
Somerset Bridges.....	22, 51
Somerset Ferry Service.....	53
Southampton.....	51
Spaniards shunned Bermuda.....	1



THE POINCIANAS

DEVONSHIRE, BERMUDA

"Where Flowers perfume Ocean breezes"

An Hotel offering all the comforts of home
and the privileges of a well-appointed Club.

*Located in one of the most picturesque
sections of Bermuda 2½ miles from the
City of Hamilton overlooking the
beautiful South Shore.*

ADJACENT TO PRINCIPAL GOLF COURSES

Sea Bathing, Fishing, Boating

AFTERNOON TEAS

Special Luncheon and Dinner Parties
by appointment

Rooms en suite. Hot and Cold Running fresh Water.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Accommodation for 32 Guests. Rates on application.

REGINALD H. TYRER, Proprietor

Cables: Poincianas, Bermuda.

Tel. 443A

	Page
Spanish Settlement Proposed.....	2
Spanish Rock.....	2, 3, 50
Spanish Point.....	36
Spanish Ship Reports "Devil Present".....	8, 9
Sparyard Theatre.....	74
Speaker Imprisoned by Governor.....	15, 16
Speaker Arrests Absentee Legislators.....	15
Sports and Pastimes.....	74, 75, 90, 92
Stage Coaches.....	99
Stalactites and Stalagmites.....	88, 90
Steamship mistaken for Devil.....	22
Steamship Services.....	93, 95
Supreme Court.....	32, 33, 67
Supreme Court, Stately Ceremonial at Opening.....	33
Survey, Norwood's (1618).....	9
Submerged Mountain.....	57
Summer Season.....	59
Sunstroke practically unknown.....	59
T anks in Coral Rock.....	63
Tennis.....	74
Telephone Service.....	98
Temperature.....	59, 60
Theatres, See Entertainment.	
Thorburn Memorial Hall.....	51, 74
Throne Room.....	29
Tides.....	106
Time, Differences in.....	58
Tobacco.....	8, 14, 79
Tobacco Trust, the Original.....	10
Township, Proposed new.....	14
Trade Development Board.....	34, 74
Transient Trader Problem.....	18
Transportation in Bermuda:	
Ferry Services.....	41, 42, 51, 53, 101
Carriages and Coaches.....	99, 100
Bicycles.....	57, 99
Treasure, Ships, Wrecks, and Buried.....	1, 2 36, 49, 54
Tree's Branches Enclose Chains.....	48
Tribes or Parishes.....	9
Tuckers Town.....	49
Turks Islands owned by Bermuda.....	77, 78

THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL

A Modern Hotel
in an ancient setting

Open throughout the year.

The St. George Hotel stands on an eminence commanding a magnificent panorama of the Town and Harbour of St. George's.

**Standard of service and
cuisine will satisfy the
most discriminating guest.**

MAGNIFICENT TILED COVERED SWIMMING POOL
Music room provides one of the largest dancing floors in Bermuda.

EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA.

**Cruises and Sea Garden Trips
in motor boat "St. George".**

Guests for the St. George Hotel are transferred between Furness-Bermuda Line Steamer and St. George's without the delay and expense of proceeding to Hamilton and thence by carriage to St. George's.

**Military Officers' Nine Hole Golf
Course adjoins the Hotel.**

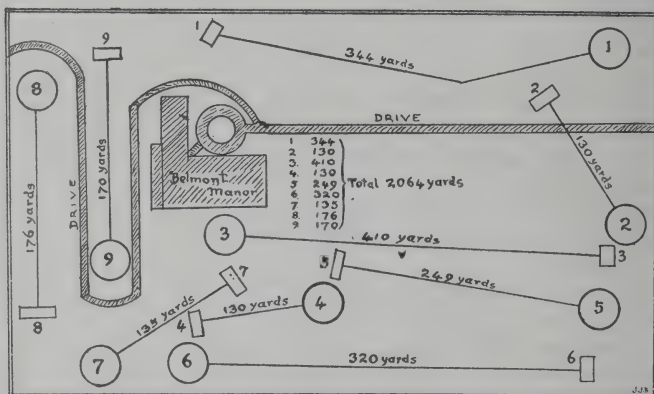
OPERATED

BY FURNESS, WITHY & CO.

Acting Manager:

FRED EVANS.

	Page
V egetables.....	76, 77
V egetation.....	75, 80, 86
V ictoria, Queen.....	29
V ictory Theatre.....	28, 74
V irginia, Voyagers sail for.....	6
V irginia, Abandoned.....	7
V irginia Partly owned by Bermuda.....	10
V irginia Company.....	3
V irginia Company colonizes Bermuda.....	8
V irginia Company, new, formed 1612.....	9
V ital Statistics.....	64, 65
V olunteers, Bermuda in Great War.....	23, 29
W ages in 1612.....	8
W alsingham and Poet Moore.....	39
W ar, The Great.....	23, 24
W ar Memorial.....	25, 30
W ar Memorial Volunteers.....	29
W arwick.....	51, 52
W arwick Rifle Range.....	52
W arwick Academy.....	52, 72, 73
W ater Supply.....	63
W ashington, George, Visitor.....	17
W ashington Helped by Bermuda Powder.....	16, 17
W atford Island.....	53
W esley Lecture Rooms.....	28, 74
W est Indies, Bermuda not in.....	58
W hale Fishery.....	13, 87, 88
W hale Oil.....	8, 13
W harf Extensions.....	25
W hitefield, Rev. George.....	52
W hite's Island.....	35
W hitney Institute.....	38, 72, 73, 74
W inter Season.....	59
W itchcraft.....	11
Y acht Clubs.....	34, 74
Y acht Racing.....	74, 75
Y ellow Wood.....	8, 49



Belmont Manor and Golf Club

A Mid-Ocean Haven for Golfers

operated the year round on American plan.

A. P. THOMPSON, Manager.

**Restful and
quiet environment:
unobtrusive service.**

*ORCHESTRA.
TENNIS.
FISHING.
BOATING.
BATHING.
DRIVING.
RIDING.
CYCLING.
DANCING.*

Guests of Belmont Manor automatically become members of
THE RIDDELL'S BAY COUNTRY CLUB, one of the finest eighteen hole
GOLF LINKS.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Steamship Services, New York, Canada, England:

Furness Bermuda Line.....	Index	Section	Page	2
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.....	"	"	"	4
Canadian Government Merchant Marine.....	"	"	"	6
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.....	"	"	"	8

Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, Rooms:

American House.....	"	"	"	16
Bermudiana.....	"	"	"	14
Belmont Manor.....	"	"	"	24
Bythesea.....	"	"	"	33
Central Restaurant.....	"	"	"	35
Frascati.....	"	"	"	30
Goody Shop.....	"	"	"	36
Grasmere-by-the-Sea.....	"	"	"	28
Hamilton.....	"	"	"	10
Imperial.....	"	"	"	30
Inverurie.....	"	"	"	18
Inglewood.....	"	"	"	26
Little Green Door.....	page 5, preceding Map of Hamilton			
Netherlands.....	Index	Section	Page	34
New Windsor.....	"	"	"	32
Poincianas.....	"	"	"	20
Princess.....	"	"	"	12
St. George.....	"	"	"	22
Somers Inn.....	"	"	"	33
Westmeath.....	"	"	"	34
T. Y. Lambe (Rooms).....	End of Book, Page			38

Racing:

The Bermuda & Garrison Hunt Club....	Index	Section	Page	1
--------------------------------------	-------	---------	------	---

Caves:

The Crystal Cave.....	"	"	"	37
The Leamington Cave.....	"	"	"	36

Sea Garden Excursions, steamboats, etc.

The Bermuda Transportation Co., Ltd.	page 7 preceding Map of Bermuda.			
H. C. Masters.....	End of Book, Page			26

Banks:

The Bank of Bermuda Ltd.....	page facing Map of Bermuda			
The Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd.	End of Book, Page			25

Bicycle liveries; supplies, etc.:

J. B. Astwood.....	"	"	"	21
The Bermudiana Cycles.....	"	"	"	13
Jones Bicycle Store.....	"	"	"	38
Palmer Cycle Co.....	"	"	"	27
T. J. Wadson & Son.....	"	"	"	29
Bermuda Bicycle Co.....	"	"	"	42



INGLEWOOD

PAGET EAST, BERMUDA.

“A Home — Not a Hotel”

MANAGER: F. J. ROWLEY.

INGLEWOOD offers to persons of discrimination the dignified and comfortable refinement to which they are accustomed in their own homes.

It stands in extensive grounds amidst charming surroundings, affording privacy impossible in, yet coupled with the service facilities of, a first class hotel.

There are large double bed-rooms with private baths, and in some cases private verandahs.

There are delightful suites in quaint cottages adjacent to “Inglewood” and in its own grounds.

Hot and cold running fresh water available in all rooms.

Tennis Courts adjoin the main building.

A high standard is set in every detail, and the cuisine is no exception. Home-grown vegetables and fresh eggs are supplied for the table.

All this within five minutes of Hamilton, the shopping and social centre of Bermuda.

Twenty persons can be accommodated in this charming “Home from Home”.



OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Builders, Contractors, Architects, etc.:

B. J. Hayward & Co.....	End of Book, Page	32
N. W. & J. F. Hutchings.....	“ “ “	41
The Motyer Construction Co.....	“ “ “	17

Carriages, Horses, Trucking:

Bull's Head Livery.....	“ “ “	38
Bermuda Liveries Ltd.....	“ “ “	39
Jones Carriage Livery.....	“ “ “	38

Cement Blocks:

The South Shore Cement Block Co.....	“ “ “	41
--------------------------------------	-------	----

Clothing, Sporting Goods, etc.:

F. N. Crisson.....	“ “ “	24
The Linen Shop.....	page 1 preceding Map of St. George's.	
Lockward & Co.....	End of Book, Page	16
London Clothing House.....	“ “ “	30
Trimingham Brothers.....	“ “ “	19
Young Brothers.....	“ “ “	27

Drugs, etc.:

Robertson's Drug Store....	page 2 preceding Map of St. George's.	
----------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

Electrical Supplies:

The Bermuda Electric Light Co., Ltd....	End of Book, Page	12
Also see Bicycle Liveries and Hardware.		

Electric Light, Heat and Power:

The Bermuda Electric Light, P. & T. Co., Ltd	End of Book, Page	12
--	-------------------	----

Eye-Testing, Glasses, etc.:

E. M. Astwood.....	last page of cover.	
J. Fray.....	End of Book, Page	39

Flowers, etc.:

The E. Worrall Outerbridge Co.....	Index Section Page	38
------------------------------------	--------------------	----

Groceries, Provisions, etc.:

H. Dunkley & Co.....	“ “ “	34
Gosling Brothers.....	“ “ “	22
The Grocery Company.....	“ “ “	9
Pearman, Watlington & Co.....	“ “ “	11
The Reid Street Grocery.....	“ “ “	29
Musson Wainwright & Co.....	“ “ “	42

Hardware, etc.:

Wm. Bluck & Co.....	End of Book, Page	36
Bermuda Hardware Co.....	“ “ “	15
Godet & Young.....	“ “ “	32
Masters Hardware Co.....	“ “ “	23
E. S. Outerbridge.....	page 2 preceding Map of St. George's.	
Young's Hardware Store.....	End of Book, Page	31

Insurance, Fire and Marine:

The Bermuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.....	“ “ “	10
---	-------	----

GRASMERE-BY-THE-SEA

Fairyland

Bermuda



Beautifully situated on the waterfront

ALL OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS:

*Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis
Croquet and Golf.*

EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

*Fresh fruits, vegetables, milk and
eggs supplied from our own farm.*

RATES MODERATE

Address **M. DALLMANN**

TELEPHONE

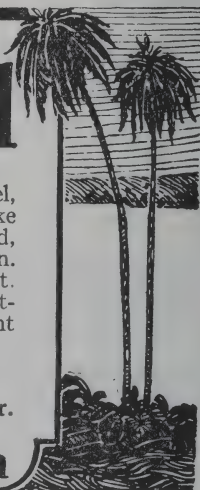
Laundry:				
The Bermuda Steam Laundry, Ltd.....	"	"	"	37
Lumber:				
Ingham & Wilkinson.....	"	"	"	35
Also see Builders, etc.				
Meats, Poultry, Ice, etc.:				
Pearman, Watlington & Co.....	"	"	"	11
Manufacturers' Agents, Commission, etc.:				
A. J. Gorham.....	End of Book, Page			18
Ingham & Wilkinson.....	"	"	"	35
H. C. Outerbridge.....	"	"	"	29
J. S. Vallis (Milkmaid Milk).....	"	"	"	38
Mineral Water Factories:				
Bermuda Mineral Water Co.....	"	"	"	28
John Barritt & Son.....	"	"	"	31
Novelties, Jewellery, Souvenirs:				
E. M. Astwood.....	last page of cover.			
Bermuda Furnishing & Supply Com-				
pany.....	page 6 preceding Map of Hamilton.			
H. S. & J. E. Crisson.....	page 2 of cover.			
The Yankee Store.....	page 3 of cover.			
Little Green Shop.....	page 5 preceding Map of Hamilton.			
Olde Queen Anne Shoppe ..	page 4 preceding Map of St. George's.			
The Cooper Furnishing & Souvenir Co...	End of Book, Page			30
The E. Worrall Outerbridge Co.....	Index Section Page			38
Duncan M. Doe.....	End of Book, Page			36
Godet & Young.....	"	"	"	32
R. D. Whitter.....	"	"	"	34
See also Hardware and Drug Stores.				
Produce Merchants:				
Ingham & Wilkinson.....	"	"	"	35
H. C. Outerbridge.....	"	"	"	29
Radio: see Bicycle firms.				
Smoker's Supplies:				
The Smoke Shop.....	"	"	"	28
See also Drug Stores, etc.				
Sporting Goods: see Clothing.				
Ship Agents:				
Harnett & Richardson.....	"	"	"	14
W. E. Meyer & Co.....	page 3 preceding Map of St. George's.			
Wines and Spirits:				
J. F. Burrows & Co.....	End of Book, Page			33
Bradley Bryan.....	"	"	"	40
Harold & William Frith.....	"	"	"	24
Gosling Brothers.....	"	"	"	22
J. E. Lightbourn & Co.....	"	"	"	20

The Hotel **Imperial**

BERMUDA'S favorite family hotel, and one of the most homelike on the Islands. Beautifully located, in a quiet section, in the City of Hamilton. Near all attractions and points of interest. Modern equipment throughout. Delightful sun parlor and ballroom. Excellent table and service. American plan.

For Booklet and Rates, Address
R. H. BUCKLER, Manager.

Hamilton, Bermuda



Hotel Frascati

Situated at the entrance to Harrington Sound.

Unequalled opportunities for boating, bathing, fishing, sailing, golf, tennis, bicycling, driving and saddle riding.

DANCING

Centrally located to all points of interest.

Sunny and airy rooms—many with bath.

Superb views of Land and Water Scenery

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Cables: Frascati, Bermuda.
Telephone No. 230

WM. H. WOOD
Manager.

INDEX TO PICTORIAL SECTION AND MAPS

(following text of book)

Royal Palms at entrance to author's Home; facing title page.
Happy Days in Bermuda.
Hamilton, from the air.
Yachting and Boating on Hamilton Harbour.
On the South Shore.
A Roadside Scene.
An old-time Bermuda Coral Cottage.
A Modern Bermuda Home.
Ancient Government House Gate, St. George's.
Old Maid's Lane, St. George's.
Ancient Homesteads.
A Wayside Glimpse at Salt Kettle.
Nature's Lacework on Roadside Wall.
Garden in Pembroke, Ancient Buttery, Par-la-Ville Gardens, and
Prospect Road (Group).
Cathedral Rocks, Somerset.
Picturesque St. George's (two views, looking east and west).
Parliament of Bermuda (first photograph, about 1883).
St. Peter's, Ancient Parish Church, St. George's.
Devonshire Dock, Lion Rock, Cove at St. George's, Bermuda Easter
Lilies, Royal Palms, Palmettos on Harrington Sound Road
(Group).
Au Revoir.

Double page Map of St. George's.
Double page Map of Hamilton.
Map of Bermuda, 1½ inches to mile, with insets showing Barrier reefs
and Soundings, and Position of Bermuda in relation to American
Continent and the West Indies.

THE
New Windsor Hotel
AND
Palm Gardens
QUEEN STREET, - HAMILTON

Centrally located in close proximity
to the Shopping District.

Comfortable rooms and suites
Hot and Cold Running Fresh Water

Quaint and Charming
FLEMISH DINING ROOMS

specializing in
Shore Dinners and Bermuda Dishes
Service Unexcelled

Picturesque Palm Gardens
ORCHESTRA
Dancing every evening.

The only hotel in Bermuda run on
the European and on the American Plan.

Telephone 187
B. J. H. PENISTON
Manager.

WHEN VISITING ST. GEORGE'S
LUNCH AT

The Somers Inn

ON THE MARKET SQUARE

Afternoon Tea, Strawberries and Cream

Bermuda Shore Dinners

Lobster, Fish, Scallops, etc.
Our Specialty

CAFE

WINE ROOMS

PRIVATE BOARD

Booklet on application

H. E. GIBBONS, Manager.

Twenty minutes from city.

“Bythesea” Hotel

ON THE
NORTH SHORE

*Luncheons and Dinners served to Parties.
Shore and Chicken Dinners
Native Lobster, Scallops and Fish
a Specialty.*

Music and Dancing
every evening 8-12 p. m.

CAFE in connection
Telephone 407

FRANK W. WILSON, PROPRIETOR

The Netherlands

CHARMINGLY LOCATED IN ITS
OWN PICTURESQUE GROUNDS

On the main road in Paget East near
to Hamilton Harbour and Ferry Landing



E. G. DAVIS

Proprietress

Telephone 267. Cables: Netherlands, Bermuda.

WESTMEATH

A Home of Rest
and Comfort

with the appointments of a modern hotel

In close proximity to Hamilton, the Ber-
muda Golf Course, and other attractions

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Rates \$5 to \$8 a day. Write for special Summer rates.

MRS. STANLEY CONYERS

PEMBROKE WEST, BERMUDA

Cables: Westmeath, Bermuda. Telephone 136.



The Central Restaurant

TUCKER BUILDING
Reid Street, Hamilton
Telephone 635

Q
S
U
E
I
R
C
V
K
I
C
E

SPECIAL:

Luncheons, Afternoon Teas, Dinners
A-LA-CARTE ALL HOURS
Picnics Catered For.

PIES, ASSORTED CAKES, ROLLS, BREAD, JAMS
OUR OWN MAKE

Dining Room—Light, Airy, Sanitary
LADIES' REST ROOM AND LOUNGE

7.30 a. m. to 12.00 p.m. Information Telephone Booths
Furnished rooms upstairs, moderate rates.

THE GOODY SHOP

REID STREET, HAMILTON.

TELEPHONE 359

Good and Tasty Things to Eat.

Our well equipped Luncheon room is worthy of the patronage of the most fastidious.

BREAKFAST

8-10 a. m.

LUNCHES

12-2 p. m.



AFTERNOON TEA

3-6 p. m.

SUPPER

5.30-7.30 p. m.

We make the richest, purest and best
ICE CREAM in a large variety of flavors
American Sodas

Delicious Cakes
Made to order

We cater to the
Best Candy Trade



Visit

Leamington Cave

A gorgeous
Crystal Palace

Harrington Sound

On the drive
to St. George's

A. H. ANDERSON
Proprietor

THE Crystal Cave

Wonderful and Beautiful



No trip to Bermuda complete
without visiting the marvelous
Crystal Cave



One of the Wonders of the World

The Flower Shop of The Land of Flowers

ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

A large stock of
Bermuda's most beautiful Flowers
always on hand.

Bouquets, Corsages, Boutonnieres
Flower Baskets

DECORATIONS FOR DINNERS
DANCES, ETC. A SPECIALTY

Flowers delivered anywhere in Bermuda including aboard any steamer. We also deliver flowers in any part of the world as we are members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY
BUDS delivered anywhere in the
United States or Canada. Orders
placed with us will be delivered at
the proper time to any address
SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

SOUVENIRS

Specially selected from many Sources
Each one attractive and desirable.

The E. Worrall Outerbridge Co.
Opposite Bermudian Hotel, Hamilton

CABLES: EWORRALL, BERMUDA.

PHONE 643

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



ROYAL PALMS AT ENTRANCE TO AUTHOR'S HOME,
SOUTH SHORE ROAD, DEVONSHIRE.
(Photo by courtesy Messrs. Wm. Weiss & Co.)

BUSHELL'S BERMUDA HANDBOOK

Maps, Views,
Historic and Descriptive
Information.

By

JOHN J. BUSHELL, M. B. E.

"Palm Vale"

DEVONSHIRE, BERMUDA

THE LIBRARY OF THE

JUL 14 1935

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

1925

Sixteenth
Edition

2/1 or 50c.

Literary contents of this Handbook
and the Maps

COPYRIGHT

JOHN J. BUSHELL, M. B. E.
Author and Publisher
Bermuda.

All rights in the Pictorial Section are reserved
to the Photographers, Artist and Author,
whose courtesies in connection with
reproduction are therein
acknowledged.

THE BERMUDAS.

* * * *Bright little isles* * * *

In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone,

Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming bowers;

And the bee banquets on through a whole year of flowers,

* * * *Where simply to feel that we breathe,*

that we live,

Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can give.

THE name of the actual discoverer of the Bermuda Islands, with the date and circumstances under which the event took place, probably never will be definitely ascertained. It is certain that their existence was known over four centuries ago, for in 1511 there was published a very rare book, "Legatio Babylonica", in which a map shows an island named "La bermuda". This indicates a navigator of that name as the discoverer, and in turn this points to Juan de Bermudez, Oviedo's "Hystoria de las Indias," published in 1676, containing a narrative of a voyage by this navigator in which appears the following passage: "In the yeere 1515 * * * I sayled aboute the Iland Bermuda otherwise called Garza being the furthest of all the Ilands that are found at this daye in the world."—Fenning's Geography, published in London, 1771, gives 1515 as the year of discovery, as does Murray's British America, but it is clearly shown by the date of the map, 1511, that the islands had been discovered at an earlier date, probably by this same Juan de Bermudez, as Herrera, a Spanish historian, in the first edition of his "Historia General" published in 1601 asserts that "This island was called Bermuda or La Garza (the Heron) because the captain who discovered it was called Juan Bermudez and his vessel La Garza."

With reference to the name La Garza this is so very seldom used in early literature it is safe to assume it had little if any currency; on the other hand the present Isles of Bermuda or Summer Islands, officially known as the Bermudas or Somers Islands, had many variations rung on the original name Bermudez, the harshest of all being the one noted on Sebastian Cabot's "Mappa Mundi," published in 1544, whereon they are designated The Isles of Devils ("ya de demonios").

Evidently the early mariners had a dread of the stormy seas surrounding these islands, Captain John Smith in this "Hystorie of the Bermudaes" (1629) stating: "Truly this place hath always bin very adverse to the approaches of the Spaniards whence it is in anger by them styled the Ilande of Devils and by their mariners therefore to this daye shunned and avoyded as much or more than their Vtopian purgatorie."

Notwithstanding the imperfect charts and knowledge of navigation then prevailing, the richly laden galleons bound home to Spain from the Spanish Main used the islands as a landmark, coming up through

the Florida channel and along the Gulf stream to latitude 33°, thence easterly to the Azores. It is a known fact that occasionally these vessels ended their days on Bermuda's submerged coral reefs, which extend for miles out to sea, north and west, and now lie entombed under the coral formations of the past three or more centuries.

Spanish Treasure.

Mention is made in early records of crosses, pieces of Spanish money, and several wrecks being found, some of the latter being Spanish, while others are referred to as Dutch and French ships.

Proposed Spanish Settlement.

Juan Bermudez undoubtedly liked the appearance of the islands, and he evidently carried to his home country and its King Philip II a very satisfactory report which in due course attracted the attention of an enterprising inhabitant of the Azores. In 1527, again quoting from Herrera: "Hernando Camelo, of the Island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, knowing the wish the king had to people the island of Bermuda, offered to establish a settlement therein of a good number of persons in four years * * * Hernando Camelo was given the title of Governor and Captain general * * * The island of Bermuda being 3,000 leagues from Castile and 200 from the island of San Juan of Porto Rico to the Westward, and being uninhabited, having neither in itself or vicinity any people whatever, and being made for by all the fleets and vessels coming from the Indies, it was desirable it should be inhabited, so that there could be found a roadstead and also assistance for so long a voyage, and to ascertain if, with the peopling of it, a remedy could be found for the tempests there encountered, caused by the great dampness owing to its dense woods * * * always covered with clouds."

The proposition came to nothing, however, so far as history records, and yet there is on the south shore of the main island, near Spital Pond, Smiths Parish, a rock some twenty feet above sea level, in the face of which are deeply cut letters and figures, 1543, which are believed to be the initials of this Camelo and the date of his landing. Opinions on this point do not agree, the late Governor Lefroy in his "Memorials of the Bermudas" published in 1876, saying that "although they may be a monogram for F T they are certainly not F C." He considers the inscription more likely to be the work of some shipwrecked mariner, "the place not being one which would ever have been selected for a commemorative inscription by the leader of an expedition." In 1893 a Mr. Cunningham of Chicago, after much labour, secured a perfect cast of this inscription, of which he presented a reproduction in lead to the colony, which may be seen at the Museum in the Par la Ville building, Queen Street, Hamilton. Mr. Cunningham was of the positive opinion that "Theodore Ferdinando Camelo carved the initials of his full name, and that the depression in the rock between the letters T and F and the Cross of St. George indicates the location of the letter C, the identity of which has been destroyed by the disintegration of the centre of that letter: the prospect of its further speedy obliteration by decay invests it with peculiar interest."

General Sir James Willcocks, Governor of Bermuda 1917-1922, was particularly interested in this ancient inscription, and he had it covered with a sheet of heavy glass in order, as far as possible, to preserve it from further destruction by the ravages of time or the vandal hands of persons marking their own initials in the same rock.

May's Shipwreck.

After a number of years during which no special event is recorded in connection with Bermuda, a French warship from Caen, Captain La Barbotiere in command, was wrecked on or near to North Rock in 1593, and one of the party, an Englishman named Henry May, wrote a lengthy narrative of the wreck and his subsequent experiences on the islands. His reference to the height of the outer reefs as they then existed is of special value because it confirms the opinion of geologists that there has been through the ages of the past a continuous encroachment by the sea, which little by little has lessened the area of the land. To quote May: "The 17 of December * * * it was his fortune to haue his ship cast away vpon the Northwest part of the Isle of Bermuda about midnight, the pilots making themselves at noone to be to the southward of the Isle twelve leagues * * * We made account at the first that we were caste away hard by the shoare being hie cliffes, but we found ourselues seuen leagues off." From May's statement it is evident that the reefs near where he was wrecked stood high out of the water, but now there are only a few points above sea level at low tide, with the sole exception of the North Rock, which rises about twelve feet above the water from a submerged widespread plateau. A map published in 1625 shows three distinct islets along the line of the northern reefs. May and his shipwrecked companions stayed on the islands for some months, during which time they built a small vessel of cedar wood wherein they voyaged to Cape Breton and the Banks of Newfoundland. Prior to May's landing some other vessel must have been at the islands for he mentions the presence of many lean hog. It is within the bounds of possibility, assuming that Camelo did attempt a settlement, that these animals were descended from some brought by that ill-fated expedition.

Admiral Somers Wrecked.

The next appearance of Bermuda on the page of history is the event from which the colonization of Bermuda may be said to date its beginning.

Late in the evening of Friday, June 2nd, 1609, a fleet of seven ships and two pinnaces set sail from Plymouth Sound, England, bound for the infant colony of Virginia, which had been established in 1585 at the suggestion of Sir Walter Raleigh, the name being given in honour of Elizabeth, "Virgin Queen" of England. That settlement failed, and in 1607 under the Virginia Company another effort was made, and for the furtherance of the venture this fleet was despatched. On Sunday, July 23rd, a heavy northeast storm was encountered, which scattered the ships. The flag of Admiral Somers was carried on the "Sea Venture," and with him were Sir Thomas Gates, Governor of Virginia, and a numerous company of gentlemen adventurers, women,

and seamen. The vessel sprang a serious leak, and for three days and four nights the entire party were in the direst peril, the storm raging with the utmost fury, but on Friday morning, July 28th, land was seen near by, the weather having cleared to some extent. Strachy's Narrative (1610) of the voyage says: "Our Gouverneur commanded the Helme-man to beare up * * * and presently heaving his lead the third time, had ground at foure fathome, and by this, we had got her within a mile vnder the Southeast point of the land * * * hauing no hope to saue her * * we were inforced to runne her ashoare, as neere the land as we could, which brought vs within three quarters of a mile of shoare * * *" The following narrative as written by Admiral Sir George Somers to the Lord Treasurer of England the original of which is on file at the Record Office, London, is very interesting and quaint, at the same time being characterized by an entire absence of any spirit of boastfulness.

from James Towne in Virginia *

To the right Honorable the Earle of Salisbury
Lord Treasurer of England these.

Right Honourable

June 20, 1610

"May yt please yor good honor to bee advertised that sithence our deperture out of England in goinge to Virginia about some 200 leagues from the Bermoodas wee weare taken with a verie greate storme or hurricane which sundred all the flecte & on St Jame's daye beinge the 23 of Julie wee had such a leake in our ship inso-much that there was in her nine floote of water before wee knewe of any such thinge wee pumped with ij pumpe and bailed in iij or iiij places with certaine Barrackoes & then wee kept 100 men alwaies workinge night and daie from the 23rd vntill the 28th of the same Julie being fridaie (at wch time) wee sawe the lland of Bermuda, where our ship liethe vpon the rocke, a quarter of a mile distant from the shoare, where wee saued all our liues & afterwards saued much of our goods, but all our bread was wet & lost."

Subsequent to their shipwreck the adventures decided to make an effort to send a party to Virginia in order that vessels should be sent thence to Bermuda to carry the company on to their original destination. The ship's long boat was fitted up and partly decked with that vessel's hatches, and a start was made from Gate's Bay on Monday, August 28th, 1609, Raven, mate of the "Sea Venture", in command. On Wednesday night the boat returned, Raven reporting that it was impossible to clear the reefs from north-north east to the southwest, there not being sufficient water on the reefs to enable them to get their boat across, although she only drew about twenty inches. On Friday "after the first of September" they proceeded to sea in a south-south-easterly direction, and never again were tidings heard of these eight men.

Governor Sir Thomas Gates, Admiral Sir George Somers, and their entire party engaged in various occupations, fishing, hunting, tilling the soil, etc., the leaders setting a fine example by working at quite menial tasks. Fish, birds and hogs were plentiful, and many plants and fruits added to the comfort of the shipwrecked men and women. However some of them became discontented and conspired to delay work on the pinnace then being built, their desire being to remain in the islands instead of going to Virginia. The conspiracy was discovered and those responsible for it were exiled to a distant island,

where lack of comfort soon made them humbly seek for pardon, which was granted and they were permitted to rejoin the main party. More trouble followed: John Hopkins declined to admit that anyone had any authority over him, and he acted in a seditious manner, the result being a public trial and sentence of death. This penalty was not enforced as many of the company entreated that he also be pardoned, but this renewed clemency led to others of the company planning to seize the store house and arsenal. They also failed to achieve their desires, and they were separated before their conspiracy came to maturity. Much alarm was caused by the action of these men, the entire company having to stand on guard, each man wearing his weapons, with all sentinels and warders doubled. On March 13th 1610 one of the dissatisfied group brought matters to a crisis when called to take his watch by night; he struck the Captain of the Guard, used many offensive expressions, defied the Governor's authority and generally behaved in a most violent manner. The following day he was brought before Governor Gates, and promptly sentenced to be hanged, which was changed in deference to his desire and rank to that of being shot, which penalty was inflicted at sundown.

Two Pinnaces Built.

Notwithstanding all their troubles there was no unnecessary delay permitted with the construction of pinnaces in which to proceed to that place for which they had started the voyage, Virginia. Richard Frobisher, "a painfull and well experienced Shipwright and skilful Workman, born at Graues End" diligently worked on the construction of a pinnace, and on November 27th, 1609, Admiral Somers, who previously had been engaged on surveying operations, undertook to build another pinnace as he did not consider the one little vessel would be capable of carrying in safety the entire party. Twenty of the best workmen available were placed at his disposal by Governor Gates, and Sir George Somers proceeded promptly to work on the second cedar pinnace. The following description of the two pinnaces is given in a narrative of the wreck and sojourn in Bermuda written by William Strachy, one of the party, which was published in 1625. Referring to Frobisher's boat he says:

"She was fortie foot by the Keele, and nineteene foot broad at the Beame, sixe foote floore, her Rake forward was fourteene foot, her Rake aft from the top of her Post (which was twelue foot long) was three foot, shee was eight foot deepe vnder her Beame, betweene her Decks she was foure foot and an halfe, with a rising of halfe a foot more vnder her fore castle, of purpose to scowre the Decke with small shot, if at any time wee should bee borded by the Enemie. Shee had a fall of eightene inches aft, to make her sterage and her great Cabbin the more large; her sterage was five foote long, and sixe foote high, with a close Gallerie right aft, with a window on each side, and two right aft. The most part of her timber was Cedar, which we found to be bad for shipping, for that it is wonderous false inward, and besides it is so spault or brickle that it will make no good planks, her Beames were all Oke of our ruined ship, and some planks in her Bow of Oke, and all the rest is as aforesaid. When shee began to swimme (vpon her launching) our Gouvernour called her *The Delinrance*, and shee might be some eighty tunnes of burthen. * * * About the last of Aprill, Sir George Summers launched his Pinnasse, and brought her from his building Bay, in the Mayne Iland, into the Channell where ours did ride, and she was by the Keele nine and twentie foot: at the Beame fifteen foot and an halfe: at the Looft fourteen, at the Transam nine, and she was eight foot deepe, and drew sixe foote water, and hee called her the *Patience*."

Bermuda to Virginia.

Prior to their departure from Bermuda, Governor Gates had a memorial cross set up in Sir George Somers' garden (near Gates' Bay, St. George's,) which was made of some timber from the wrecked ship, and was "scrued in with strong and great trunnels to a mightie Cedar," from which the top and upper branches were lopped. To quote again from Strachy's quaint narrative.

"In the midst of the Crosse, our Gouvernour fastened the Picture of his Majestic in a piece of Siluer of twelue pence, and on each side of the Crosse, hee set an Inscription grauen in Copper, in the Latine and English, to this purpose:—

In memory of our great Deliueraunce, both from a mightie storme and leake: wee haue set vp this to the honour of God.

It is the spoyle of an English ship of three hundred tunne, called the Sea Venture, bound with seuen ships more (from which the storme diuided vs) to Virginia, or Noua Britania, in America. In it were two Knights, Sir Thomas Gates, Knight, Gouvernour of the English Forces and Colonie there: and Sir George Summers, Knight, Admirall of the Seas. Her Captaine was Christopher Newport, Passengers and Mariners, shee had beside (which came all safe to Land) one hundred and fiftie. We were forced to runne her ashore (by reason of her leake) under a Point that bore South-east from the Northerne Point of the Iland, which wee discouered first the eight and twentieth of July 1609."

Early in the morning of Thursday, May 10, 1610, Sir George Somers and Captain Newport (captain of the wrecked "Sea Venture") buoyed off the narrow channel through which the pinnaces had to pass, and at about 10 o'clock, with a light southerly breeze, they made sail and proceeded to sea, the "Deliverance" having a very narrow escape from destruction through striking against a shoal, which fortunately was soft and crumbled under the blow.

Thus the adventurers once more entrusted themselves to the mighty deep, in order to carry out their original intentions of voyaging to Virginia. The party was the same as when the homeland was left so many months before, with the following exceptions:

MISSING:—Henry Ravens, (master's mate), Thomas Whittingham (Cape Merchant), and Six Sailors, these having gone away in the long-boat, and presumably lost at sea.

DEAD:—Samuels (sailor) killed, three men and one girl (Bermuda Rose), cause of death not stated, Paine (gentleman adventurer), executed.

BORN:—One girl, one boy.

LEFT ON THE BERMUDAS:—Waters (murderer of Samuels), Christopher Carter (deserter.)

Bermuda's First Boy and Girl!

Some little romance as well as tragedy is to be noted in the records of this ancient party of voyagers. A wedding was celebrated on November 26th, 1609, the contracting parties being Sir George Somers' cook, Thomas Powell, and Elizabeth Persons, maid servant of another member of the company. There were two births, first a daughter to John Rose, being christened on February 11th, 1610 with the name "Bermuda" certainly was the first "Bermuda Rose", and the second was a son to Edward Eason, who was christened "Bermudas" on March 25th, 1610.

Virginia Abandoned!

After an uneventful voyage of eleven days duration, during which the pinnaces did not become far separated, land was sighted at daybreak on May 21st, 1610, the vessels then being in the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and on the 24th of the same month they arrived at James Town, Virginia. A few remarks with reference to that colony, while in a manner a digression, may not be entirely misplaced here: the settlement of Virginia had been a very difficult one, the Indians being most powerful, but finally under the Presidency of Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, treaties were made and matters began to look brighter. Smith sailed for England on October 4th, 1609, leaving behind him a company of nearly five hundred colonists, with well supplied arsenals, storehouses, etc. He had no sooner left than the Indians revolted and resumed their warfare against the settlement, which suffered considerably at their hands, so that when Sir Thomas Gates and Admiral Sir George Somers arrived in their pinnaces from Bermuda they found "scarce three score people left," and they were in a condition of dire distress from famine. Sir Thomas Gates assuming the Government of the Virginian colony, decided to abandon the undertaking and return to England. The survivors, with the additional arrivals from Bermuda embarked in four pinnaces and left James Town on June 7th, 1610, but on the following day, during their voyage down the river, Lord de la Warr, with three well provisioned ships, was met coming up, whereupon the entire party returned to Jamestown and Lord de Warr assumed the Government.

Somers Returns to Bermuda.

It was deemed necessary to procure further supplies of fresh provisions, and Sir George Somers volunteered to return to Bermuda in his little Bermuda built pinnace in order to secure a cargo of the fish, hogs and fowl which were so abundant there. He sailed from James Town on June 19th, 1610, and a Capt. Argall accompanied him in another vessel, but heavy tempests were encountered, which separated the two parties and eventually forced them to land on the unknown northern parts of Virginia. Argall then gave up the voyage and returned to James Town, but Somers, dauntless mariner that he was, persisted in his duty and safely reached the islands. Unfortunately the hardships to which he had been exposed proved too much for his physical powers, and he died, after setting his affairs in order and entreating his fellow voyagers, among whom was his nephew and heir, Captain Matthew Somers, to return at once with supplies to Virginia, but they disregarded his wishes, an old record reading:—

"In that very place which we now call St. Georges towne, this noble Knight died, whereof the place taketh the name. But his men * * * embalmed his body and set saile for England, being the first that euer went to seeke those Ilands which haue been euer since called Summers Isles, in honour of his worthy memory. * * * This Cedar ship at last with his dead body arriued at Whit Church in Dorsetshire where by his friends he was honourably buried, with many volles of shot, and the rites of a Souldier: and vpon his tombe was bestowed this Epitaph

Hei mihi Virginia, quod tam cito præterit ætas,
Autumnus sequitur, sæuiet inde et hyems.
At ver perpetuum nascetur, et Anglia læta
Decerpit flores, Floryda terra tuos.

Alas Virginia Summer so soone past,
Autume succeeds and stormy winters blast.
Yet Englands joyfull spring with April shewres,
O Floryda, shall bring thy sweetest flowers."

Born at or near Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, in the year 1554, son of worthy parents whose family name the parish register spells Summers, and knighted in 1604 by King James I, Sir George was aged 56 when he died in Bermuda on November 9th, 1610. His heart was buried in Bermuda, and his body rests beneath the old Chantry, under the present vestry of the ancient church of St. Candida and the Holy Cross, Whitchurch Canoniconum, Dorset, England, where the interment took place on July 4th, 1611.

Settlement by Virginia Company.

To resume the relation of historic events, the return to England of the voyagers in the Bermuda pinnace, and their glowing accounts of the newly-discovered islands, aroused much interest and excitement, although at first they were considered mere traveller's tales, and the Virginia Company, claiming that the islands came under their jurisdiction, despatched on board the good ship "Plough" a company of fifty settlers under the command of Richard Moore, a ship's carpenter, which party landed in the Bermudas on July 11th, 1612, and were met and welcomed by the two men left behind by Gates and Somers and another (Edward Chard) left by his nephew. Much profit was expected from returns of ambergris, pearls, tobacco, silk, whale oil, etc., but with the exception of the ambergris, reality fell far short of expectations. The Company's commission to Moore contained instructions concerning the religious government of the islands, orders to fortify, erect storehouses, and to allot to every man's house one rood of ground for a garden and a yard—married families were to have two roods. Anyone employed for the company was to be paid such a daily wage as Moore should deem sufficient, but not to exceed XXd for a workman and XIIId for a labourer. The ground was ordered to be planted with corn, sugar cane, etc., and a supply of yellow wood was to be sent to England to be examined and valued, the manufacture of salt proceeded with if possible, and ambergris carefully preserved.

During the next few years other settlers were sent out from time to time, and various trials and troubles beset the little colony, one serious occurrence being a famine which reduced the settlers to a most desperate condition. One little incident happened about this time which is worth noting—two Spanish ships, presumably not knowing the islands were inhabited, attempted to pass through the Castle Roads into what is now Castle Harbour, with the intention of searching for treasure reported to have been buried in the islands. An old account continues the narrative in the following quaint manner: "But from the Kings Castle Master More made but two shot, which caused them presently depart. Mark here the handy-worke of the diuine prouidence, for they had but three-quarters of a barrel of powder, and but one shot more, and the powder by carelesnesse was tumbled downe vnder the mussels of the two peeces, were discharged, yet not touched with fire when they were discharged."

The Spaniards on their return home reported that the "devill shott through the rocks at them," which was considered a very good excuse to offer for their hurried departure.

During these early years several changes of control took place, the original Virginia Company transferring its rights to a new Company in 1612, which in its turn resigned its claims to the Crown on the 23rd November 1614. On the 29th of June 1615 King James I incorporated and granted a Charter to sundry persons designated the "Governour and Company of the City of London for the Plantacon of the Somer Islands," usually called The Bermuda Company, reserving to the Crown certain rights, ordering a General Assembly on certain days, granting them powers to make and revoke laws providing the same be not contrary to the Laws of the Realm of England; the Charter also specified that Bermudians were to be considered as free denizens, with full enjoyment of all liberties, franchises and immunities as though abiding and born in England. A fourth part of the islands was set aside for defraying of public charges, and the residue ordered to be divided into eight tribes (the origin of the present Parishes), each tribe to contain fifty shares.

This division was effected in 1618 by Richard Norwood, a Surveyor. St. George's Island, St. David's Island, Longbird Island, Smith's Island, Cooper's Island, Coney Island, None Such Island, part of the main island and some small islands were set aside as "general lands", and then the remainder was laid out into tribes, each one receiving its name from some principal person holding shares in the Company, thus Hamilton tribe (not to be confounded with the location of the modern City of Hamilton) was named in honor of James, Marquis Hamilton, Smiths for presumably Sir Thomas Smith, Devonshire for William, Earl of Devonshire, Pembroke for William, Earl of Pembroke, Paget for William, Lord Paget, Warwick for Robert, Earl of Warwick, Southampton for Henry, Earl of Southampton, and Sandys for Sir Edwin Sands—Sandys being a corruption of the old expression (before the days of the possessive case) "Sands, His tribe."

Rats Destroyed by Miracle.

In May, 1616, Daniel Tucker, the first Governor under the Bermuda Company, arrived at Bermuda, holding a commission dated 15th February of that year. About this time a serious plague of rats overran the islands, destroying the grain in the storehouses and damaging the standing crops, so that, following the previous famine, matters assumed most serious proportions, but the rats disappeared suddenly, and it was believed that a miracle had been wrought.

First Colonial Parliament.

On the 1st August, 1620, in the first year of government of Captain Nathaniel Butler, the first General Assembly in the Bermudas was held at St. George's, at which time a number of acts were brought up, fifteen being passed. One of these acts provided for the punishment of planters who should make up bad tobacco, which habit had caused the Bermuda product to fall into disrepute (human nature seems very similar in the present 20th century). Another act provided for the

erection of three bridges—one at Somerset Narrows, one from Harrington tribe to Coney Island, and one to replace a structure then in existence at the Flatts.

There is an interesting order (No. 212) contained in the laws of the Bermuda Company, 1622, which provides for the care of a large piece of land in Virginia which had been made over by the Virginia Company to the Bermuda Company as a recompense for there being less land in the Bermudas than was supposed at the time of the sale of the island by the former to the latter company. This tract of land in the Virginia of to-day is the "Bermuda Hundred" in Chesterfield County.

In 1624 the dissensions which had been caused by the maladministration of affairs concerning the colony, and which had been a sore subject with the company, appear to have received the attention of the English Parliament, as King James I. addressed a communication to the House of Commons in which he referred to a petition before that House, and stated that it was "very unfitt for the Parliamt to trouble themselves with those matters. * * * As for these businesses of Virginia and the Barmudoes, ourself have taken them to heart, and will make it our own worke to settle the quiet and welfare of those plantations. * * *"

The Original "Tobacco Trust".

In 1625 Charles I by Royal proclamation absolutely prohibited the importation into the Realm of England, Ireland or Wales, of any tobacco not of the growth of either Virginia or Bermuda, also ordering all foreign tobacco then in the Realm to be exported immediately. A further proclamation decreed that whereas the tobacco business of Virginia and Bermuda could not be successfully handled except under the control of one hand, therefore, said King Charles: "We are resolved to take the same into Our owne hands, and by Our servants or Agents for Us, to give such prices to the Planters and Adventurers for the same, as may give them reasonable satisfaction and encouragement."

Scarcity of Salt.

In the year 1623 there was a most serious scarcity of salt in the islands, which caused the Governor to issue a proclamation commanding the immediate construction of two salt pans at Crawl Point, the people being threatened with a shortage of food owing to the impossibility of preserving fish, which would seem to indicate that fish was the principal article of diet in those days. It also would appear that the products of the land were insufficient to supply the needs of the largely increased population, a number emigrating to St. Lucia, where they suffered severely from sickness and attacks of savages; in 1639 it is recorded that a further party of four to five hundred persons were desirous of leaving the Bermuda islands, finding it impossible to subsist thereon, and a petition was presented to the Throne craving a grant of land between the Rivers of Rapahanock and Patowmeck in Virginia for the use of Bermudians, citing in its support the agreement made by the original Virginia Company under which they agreed to grant a portion of land to the Bermuda Company as a recompense for the

scarcity of land in the Bermudas. In 1641 a Proclamation by the King is recorded asserting the right of English colonists to emigrate between any portions of the English dominions and settle without let or hindrance.

Bermuda Loyal to Crown.

The years of this century witnessed events of the most momentous importance to the welfare of England, the most vital being the struggle between the Commons and Crown, which commenced with the famous Petition of Rights presented to King Charles I, and culminated in his downfall and execution, the subsequent Commonwealth under Cromwell, and the final restoration of the Monarchy in the person of Charles II. Those stormy times were reflected in minor degree in these far off islands, the opening act being, it is thought, the Order of a Council meeting held here in 1630 which commanded every inhabitant of the age of 16 years and over to take a most stringent Oath of Allegiance to King Charles. It would also appear that the affairs of the Colony were rather overlooked by the Company in London during those years of stress, at any rate to a considerable degree, but it is not necessary to go into any reference to this matter.

Charles II, King of Bermuda.

In 1649, having concluded that the execution of King Charles I was an unquestionable fact, the Council of Bermuda and many citizens of the colony held a meeting, and after strongly expressing their abhorrence of the deed, those sturdy, loyal hearted Bermudians determined to defy England's Parliament and therefore they proclaimed Charles II as their King, and ordered everyone to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. The Royalist party practically controlled the situation, and although much unpleasantness existed it is not recorded that any hostilities took place. In 1650 the Long Parliament of England prohibited trade with Bermuda, these islands, in common with Barbados, Antigua, and Virginia, being proclaimed as in a state of Rebellion, owing to their remaining loyal to the Crown. A fleet which was despatched from England blockaded Barbados, that colony surrendering on the 13th January, 1652, after a resistance of three months, and soon after, probably realising that the change in the form of government in England was an established fact against which it was useless to contend, the Bermuda settlers generally accepted the Commonwealth. The change of government led to a very Puritanical and harsh rule in Bermuda, and during this period the old town of St. George's becomes mere "George's Town." The legal murder of various unfortunates under the charge of witchcraft commenced, and continued for many years, although in this respect Bermuda was no worse, in fact not so bad, as other lands. In 1660 two Quakers, the first of that sect, arrived in Bermuda and by their preaching secured many adherents. The Quakers experienced considerable persecution from time to time; eventually they gave up the Bermudas and at the present day have no representatives in the Islands. An order from the Bermuda Company, dated London, Sept. 3rd, 1660, commands the Governor to announce the restoration of the Monarchy in England, and the accession of

King Charles II. This order arrived in Bermuda on the 24th September and at a Council meeting held on the 26th it was unanimously ordered that the Parliament distinction be at once removed from all flags, that salutes be fired, and the Oath of Allegiance be taken, which seems to have been joyfully done by the colonists—in striking contrast to their resistance to the Commonwealth. It may be said in passing that the Bermuda of to-day is at heart as loyal to the Crown as in the days of long ago. Bermuda's representatives have on many occasions in the past three centuries opposed Royal Orders, and actions of Governors or other officials, which to their minds were infringements of their Rights and Ancient Privileges, but nevertheless it is doubtful if a more loyal group of citizens exists elsewhere in the Empire.

Crown Takes Place of Bermuda Company.

From the year 1670 the commencement of the downfall of the Bermuda Company may be said to date; the arbitrary actions of the Company in various matters concerning the lands and goods of Bermudians, their disregard of the rights of the people and the laws of the Colony, as well as their monopolistic tendencies, led to many complaints and petitions to the King from the inhabitants of the islands and finally a Quo Warranto was issued against the Bermuda Company of London, for "many misdemeanors and misgovernments by them committed," which was tried at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, resulting in judgment being given on November 27th, 1684 against the Company, and the forfeiture of their Charter to the Crown. The King issued a Commission to Colonel Richard Coney, who at the time held the appointment of Governor from the Bermuda Company, continuing him in that office. Subsequently Sir Robert Robinson, the first Governor under the Crown, was sent to Bermuda, arriving at St. George's on April 10th, 1687. His reception, while characterized by much joy and gladness on the part of the islanders, is referred to in ancient records as "not of the grandeur and splendor due so worthy a person." On April 12th Governor Robinson's Commission was publicly read in the Parish Church of St. George's, and the first Assembly under the Crown met on June 6th of the same year, 1687. Whilst not of much interest to the general reader yet the insertion in this place of the names of the members of that Council and House of Assembly will be interesting to Bermudians of to-day, so many of whom can point to ancestors in each of those historic gatherings.

THE COUNCIL:—Capt. Jno. Hubbard, Willm. Green, Perint Trott, Richard Peniston, William Pitt, Thos. Foster, Thos. Outerbridge, Laurence Dill.

THE ASSEMBLY:—For St. George's Parish;—Lieut. Booz Sharp, Anthony Jennow, Jonathan Stoaks, Daniel Tucker. For Smith's Tribe:—Capt. Wm. Penniston, Capt. Anthony White, Thomas Smith, Richd. Gilbert. For Pembroke Tribe:—Joseph Stowe, Capt. Edward Johnson, John Hutchins, Richard Pitt. For Warwick Tribe:—Capt. George Bascomb, Cornelius White, Henry Harvey, William Tucker. For Hamilton Tribe:—Arthur Jones, Richd. Stafford, Samuel Trott, Stephen Righton. For Devon Tribe:—Joseph Dorrell, Jona Turner, Joseph Milburne, John Gilbert. For Paget Tribe:—

Francis Jones, Capt. Copeland Lee, Nathl. Attwood, Patrick Downing. For Southampton Tribe:—Capt. Thomas Richards, Henry Tucker, Capt. Henry Durham, Capt. Francis Dickinson. For Sandy's Tribe:—John Wells, Edward Merriott, Jonan Birch, Junr., John Goodall.

This Assembly passed a number of Acts, one providing for the enrolment of two troops of horse, and another imposing severe penalties against sporting and unnecessary boat sailing on Sunday—an indication of a feeling of reverence for that day which unfortunately is not so prevalent in present times.

About this same period an unsuccessful effort was made to secure the annexation to Bermuda of the Island of New Providence, a petition to the Crown asserting that it was discovered and settled by Bermudians.

Bermuda's Army.

Many interesting entries are to be found in the early records of the colony, some of them being indicative of conditions then existing of a vastly different nature from those of the present day. The forts, arms, powder, soldiers—all were provided by the colonists, and it is somewhat odd to read of the Assembly solemnly ordering, in connection with one of the forts: "The touch holes of the guns to be plug'd up and new ones drild if possible," and at another time directing that certain libelous and other papers be burned, "with the picture of a man," under the gallows by the common Hangman. In 1687 Bermuda's army had a strength of 778 men, divided into six Companies.

Statistics of 1687.

According to the report of Governor Robinson, made in 1687, there were "no poor, decayed and impotent persons, nor any beggars or idle vagabonds." He mentions the presence of eight churches and four ministers, without mentioning to what denomination they belonged, but he does say "The people of these islands are of Different perswasions in Religious matters But the Presbyterian religion perswasion most prevalent." The population at that date was 4,152 white people, 1,737 slaves, in all 5,889. There must have been a great shortage of houses, for they only had for their accommodation 579 houses, of which only 29 were stone roofed, the remainder being 63 shingled and 487 thatched with Palmetto leaves. Exclusive of the land the entire value of the colony was estimated to be not over £60,000 (\$300,000).

Fish, Potatoes and Loblolly.

The modern resident who has at his disposal electric light gas, kerosene, matches, and the finest productions of the foreign shoemaker's skill, can little realize what a whale meant to Bermuda in those days: in a Petition to the King in 1687 there is a clause which reads: "that his majty will Please to grant ye Whale fishing free* * which will be a Verry Greate Comfort * * not for Comodity but for absolute necessity & psent light and making leather to make shooes for ye Inhabitants Vse."

There are people alive in Bermuda to-day who can remember the use of whale oil for lighting purposes, together with flint, steel, and tinder as the means of securing fire. The mode of living in years long

past was also most simple, the people being very frugal in their apparel, eating, drinking and house furniture; the principal food was "fish, potatoes, and a sort of loblolly made of Indian corn and water," but it is recorded that they were consumers of enormous quantities of tobacco. With respect to their dispositions, Governor Robinson writes:—"The People are generally of quick Growth & of Pretty Easie tempers but a little too affected with their own opinions, ye wch * * renders them not only a little uneasie to Govermt but to themselves."

On more than one occasion the Islanders found themselves in very straitened circumstances, failures of crops, shrinkage of exports, hurricanes, etc., all operating to keep prosperity from the community. A petition to the King in 1727 stated that the condition of the people was most deplorable, on account of tempestuous weather during the previous year, as a consequence of which their chief commodity, the export of a little platt work made from the Palmetto, was failing them, the public buildings and fortifications were almost in ruins, and the scanty supply of powder had been damaged.

Salt Industry.

During the year 1758 Bermudians were greatly concerned about an effort then being made by an outsider to secure from the English Parliament the sole right to manufacture salt for the American continent and colonies—a proposed monopoly that did not come into being. At that time Bermudians had established an extensive salt industry on various uninhabited islands in the West Indies which gave employment to over 1200 of their number, and fully two-thirds of Bermuda's ships were engaged in its transportation. It is recorded that at least 130,000 bushels of salt were annually freighted in these ships to the Continent of North America, and an old official record adds that the vessels were built for swift sailing owing to their frequently being interfered with in the south by the Spaniards. This swiftness was of great value in war time and Bermuda's ships were in general use as carriers of grain and provisions between the northern and southern colonies on the Atlantic coast.

Salt, Cedar and Sailors.

An old record dated July 1758 says: "That the Islands of Bermuda afford no sort of Staple, nor produce of any kind, so as to enable the Inhabitants to carry on Commerce, and should this small beneficial Trade be taken away, they are thereby disabled from employing their Vessels and Seamen to any sort of advantage, as they have no other resource whatever, their whole dependence being on Salt, Cedar and sailors."

New Town Proposed.

Coming events are foreshadowed in the speech of Governor William Popple to the Legislature in 1759, when he refers to a proposition then before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations which contemplated the establishment of two towns in Bermuda, the one at the east end and the other at the west end, all other parts of the island being excluded from loading or unloading sea-borne cargoes. The Crown lands were also stated to be for sale under certain conditions.

Appeal for Imperial Navy.

In March, 1762, an Address presented to the Governor from the Council and Assembly appealed for a man of war of the regular navy to be ordered to the islands in order to keep away a number of French privateers which were in the habit of cruising near the Bermudas, making captures almost in sight of land. This was a period when the condition of the Treasury did not permit the Legislature to fit out Bermudian vessels to fight the enemy; the situation on shore, apart from finances, also made it rather too hazardous a venture to send to sea the necessary number of men. At this time Legislative action was taken to fix the local selling price of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Butter and Turtle, as also to enforce an earlier Act prohibiting the exportation of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Poultry of all sorts except Ducks.

Absentee Legislators.

The 1760's were truly years of the "might have been." It is recorded that for various reasons Governor Popple dissolved the House of Assembly in 1763, but the Representatives elected by the freeholders as a new House failed to meet, and were in their turn dissolved, the Governor informing the next body of Representatives that he had taken that course fearing that otherwise if the matter had gone to the Crown the right of representation might have been withdrawn.

It is recorded of this period that the Speaker of the House of Assembly occasionally issued his Warrant to the Provost Marshal for the arrest of absentee legislatures, which was one way of securing a quorum.

Gaoled the Speaker.

A complete history of Bermuda cannot be presented in the limited space available in a Handbook, and consequently many subjects must be passed over. Governor Robinson's comment on the attitude of the Bermudians towards government could have been uttered by each of his successors down to the present day, for the records of the past three centuries show many disputes between the House of Assembly and Governors, Petitions to the Crown direct from the representatives of the people, Claims for Ancient Rights and Privileges, etc., many of the points disputed having their bearing on the present status of the colony in the Empire. Indicative of the manner in which the peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race have attained to their twentieth century freedom the following is but one instance amongst many conflicts with arbitrary officials who misused their high office. In 1808 Governor John Hodgson nominated the Hon. William Smith to the office of Colonial Treasurer in the place of the Hon. Henry Tucker, deceased, but the Hon. James Tucker, Speaker of the House of Assembly, declined to attend at Government House to assist in qualifying the proposed new Treasurer, as he believed the amount of Bond should be higher than the sum named by the Governor. The Assembly supported their Speaker, and they were dissolved by the much displeased Governor. A new House was elected by the people, which in its turn re-elected the same Speaker. The Governor disapproved their choice and ordered the Legislators to select some other person. This the

House declined to do, and again they were dissolved. Another appeal was made to the electors and as Mr. Tucker declined re-election to Parliament, the House chose the Hon. John Noble Harvey as their Speaker, but as they still were at variance with the Governor on the subject of the Treasurer another dissolution was ordered by the angry Governor, who now used his power and issued a mandamus through the Court of Chancery peremptorily ordering the attendance of Mr. Harvey at the Treasurer's qualification, and the order being disobeyed, Mr. Harvey was arrested and placed in the St. George's gaol. Much trouble ensued, Assemblies were elected by the people and dissolved by the Governor, and the affairs of the Colony were at a complete standstill until Governor Hodgson in 1810 returned whence he came. The new Governor, Sir James Cockburn, won the respect of Legislators and people by promptly conceding the point his predecessor had so unwisely disputed—the increased amount of security to be given by the Treasurer.

Bermuda Powder helps Washington.

The differences between the Crown and the American colonies, which led to the Declaration of Independence and the birth of a nation now the United States of America, seriously affected the Bermudas. Scarcity of provisions; efforts to prohibit the exportation of the scanty supplies in the islands; repeated clashes between the famine threatened people and the Governor (Bruere) consequent on the demand of the latter for unlimited supplies for war ships and troops, which were firmly refused by the House of Assembly during the struggle, made the years 1775 and later a period of intense stress and suffering. Prices of Provisions must have been excessive, legislative efforts being put forth to regulate selling prices. So serious did the condition of affairs become that on more than one occasion the colonists were driven to contemplate the possibility of emigrating and abandoning the islands. The House of Assembly at one time notified the Governor that " * * * So far from having it in our power to provide for Fleets and Armies, we might be compelled by hard necessity to quit these islands for some country that might furnish us with the necessities of life."

During the night of Monday, August 14th, 1775, nearly 150 years ago, an episode took place of a very serious and extremely far-reaching nature—the public powder magazine at St. George's was broken into from the top and about one hundred barrels of gunpowder were secretly removed and shipped to the American army. It is hardly possible to estimate the consequences of this act, but coming to the American colonists at a period in their struggle for independence when gunpowder was most urgently needed, it must have been of incalculable value—in fact it is said that it enabled Washington's army to gain its first important victory, the retirement of the Imperial forces from Boston. On August 4th 1775 General Washington wrote to Governor Cooke of Rhode Island relative to the serious scarcity of powder, and he referred to the arrival from Bermuda of a Mr. Harris who had reported that there was "a very considerable magazine of powder in a remote part of the island and the inhabitants are well disposed not only to our cause in general, but to assist this enterprise in particular." Arrange-

ments were accordingly made for the despatch of vessels to bring away this powder and under date of September 6th General Washington wrote a letter to the inhabitants of Bermuda appealing for their sympathy and support. This letter concluded with an assurance of his influence with Congress so that the islands "may not only be supplied with provisions but experience every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow on its brethern and benefactors." Before this letter reached Bermuda the powder arrived, and Congress subsequently showed its gratitude by permitting the exportation of provisions to the islands, and in fact ever since that period a very kindly feeling has existed in the United States for the people of Bermuda. The House of Assembly repudiated any responsibility for what was described as "so flagitious an act * * so heinous a crime," and a reward of £100 was offered for information concerning those responsible, but this was never claimed.

Washington in Bermuda.

According to Paulding's "Life of Washington," published in 1840, the famous George Washington was a visitor to Bermuda in 1751, at which time he was a major. Another biographer, Sparks, says he went to Barbados, his brother Lawrence visiting Bermuda.

Prisoners of War.

During the American War of Independence many prisoners were landed in Bermuda, some being paroled and others confined in the goal at St. George's, where they suffered so many hardships that the House of Assembly appointed a committee of investigation in November 1779, the result of which was some decidedly vigorous and stern protests made to the Governor, George James Bruere, by the representatives of the people.

Gibraltar of the West.

Bermuda took no prominent part in the American War of Independence, although some shipowners seized the opportunity to engage in privateering. The conclusion of the war, with the admission by the Crown that the former colonies were thenceforth to be free and independent States, induced the Bermuda Legislature in 1783 to address the King, suggesting that "these islands may be so fortified as to be rendered the Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere." The establishment of the islands as a free port was also advocated.

Decline of Shipping Trade.

During the closing years of the eighteenth century the shipping trade of Bermuda was of considerable magnitude, and of great value to the people of the colony. Records show that, in 1789, out of 188 vessels entered at the Customs House, with an aggregate of 18820 tons, no less than 179 (17991) tons belonged to Bermuda. The islanders found extensive employment for their shipping in connection with the trade between the West Indies, Bermuda, and the new nation—the "United States," and not only secured a lucrative return from freights but also from their ship-building industry. In 1789 no less than forty

new craft were built in the colony from the native cedar timber, with a total tonnage of 3200, valued at about £25,600, exclusive of value of equipment. The capital and profits of the trade for the year amounted to £330,000, and showed a net gain to the community of not less than £99,000. This remunerative business appears to have continued until 1793, when the operations of French privateers on the American coast prevented Bermuda shipping from trading to ports thereon. In that year the ports of Bermuda were opened for the importation of American produce in vessels of foreign nations holding friendly relations with Great Britain, and from this and other causes the shipping business of Bermuda was most seriously affected, its ship-building trade dwindling as the freighting of cargoes passed from its merchant marine to vessels of foreign nationality. Between 1799 and 1809 the trade to ports in the United States revived; business with British North America also increased, and from 1812 to 1815 during the war with the United States, Bermudian vessels found employment on voyages between Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Bermuda, the cargoes to the West Indies being chiefly composed of importations from the United States in foreign hulls, and of prize goods brought into these islands and sold here. During this period only six vessels were built in Bermuda, although forty were captured by the enemy; possibly the sale of prize vessels would in a measure account for this exceptional decline in the work of the ship yards. In 1815 shipping of the United States was excluded from the ports of the British West Indies, but the ports of Bermuda were opened for the importation in foreign vessels of certain products of the United States, which vessels were allowed to load at Bermuda the produce of the West Indies wherewith to return to ports of the United States. Because of this exclusive privilege an extensive trade developed during this period, records of 1818 showing that the capital and profits of the trade were about £372,586 or an estimated net gain to the colony of £88,636. The profits at this time were not as great as in earlier years, and only six vessels were built in 1818. It is somewhat pathetic to read in original ancient records how the shipping trade passed away from the islands. In 1816, the first year following the opening of the ports of Bermuda to foreign vessels, the local tonnage was nearly equal to that of other British and foreign vessels combined, but later, notwithstanding the increase in business, which brought more tonnage into port, the bulk of the carrying trade was handled by vessels of other countries, where cost of construction, hire of crew, and other expenses were much below the possible minimum for Bermuda's merchant fleet. In 1819 as compared with Bermuda vessels the tonnage of other British ships was approximately double and that of foreign vessels about treble; a large portion of the commissions on goods in transfer appears to have been secured by persons who were merely transient residents. This shows that the present-day "Transient trader" problem in Bermuda is nothing new.

Agriculture, Basis of Prosperity.

Governor Cockburn in an Address to the Legislature in 1811 foresaw the end of Bermuda's prosperity as a community of shipowners, ship-

builders, and sailors. After congratulating the colony on the commencement of work at the Naval Yard he urged the need for attention to Agriculture, saying: "However aided by commerce and assisted by Manufactures, Agriculture is the only basis on which a solid fabric of national wealth can securely rest in any country; but doubly so in this, where existing circumstances, and the actual state of our relations with foreign powers combine to render it of vital importance."

Unfortunately, although during the second half of the last century and up to the present year, Agriculture has been a valuable but very fluctuating asset to the colony, the "solid basis" has not been found, as merchants and farmers have realised in the many seasons when, to use a trade term, "the bottom has dropped out of the market."

Establishment of Post Office.

To revert to 1811, this might be considered a year of foreshadowings; the Governor advocated the construction of a causeway and bridges between St. Georges and the main island—not the present famous driveway, his proposal referring to the opening at the Ferry Point, but nothing practical grew out of the suggestion at the time. The Post Office—the modern benefactor of every member of the civilized world—was also promised, a message from the Governor to the House of Assembly, under date of October 18th, 1811, reading as follows: "His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, * * * will, with much satisfaction, most earnestly recommend to the immediate adoption of His Majesty's Government in England, the extension to this Colony of those means of safe and regular correspondence with Great Britain which His Majesty's other Dominions invariably possess: and in the meantime His Excellency will, without delay, proceed to establish a regular Post Office at St. Georges, with branches at Hamilton and Somerset, for that purpose; as well as for the daily receipt and distribution of letters throughout these islands.***"

This did not forthwith provide Bermuda's inhabitants with all the comforts and conveniences possessed by the modern Post Office, for as late as 1842 a regular postal service did not exist between Hamilton and St. George's, that year witnessing its establishment, and in 1843 the boon was extended to Mangrove Bay. At that time all foreign mails were landed at St. Georges, where the Deputy Postmaster General had his office as an official of the Imperial Postal Department, his salary principally coming from the Home government. The Hamilton-St. George's service commenced on August 1st 1842, with an alternate daily penny post, prepayable, and the contract for delivery was made with Messers William Facy and Thomas Southworth: for passengers by the coach the fare was four shillings one way, five shillings for the round trip (96c. and \$1.20).

Seat of Government Transferred.

During the year 1814 arrangements were completed for the transfer of the seat of government from St. George's, the ancient capital, to the new town of Hamilton—formerly Crow Lane, and on Saturday, December 24th 1814, the Assembly met for the last time at the historic

town which had been the scene of their deliberations since the days of Bermuda's first Parliament. On January 23rd 1815, the Speaker, John Noble Harvey, and sixteen members met in Hamilton, using for their Session House the Town Hall (the new Parliament Buildings not being completed until 1818), and it is perhaps a little interesting, in passing to note that after deserting St. George's the first business transacted at the new capital was the second reading of a Bill for "Preventing desertion" (of seamen from H. M. Ships). The cost of a house and tract of land contiguous to Hamilton, purchased from Joseph Stowe, Jr., to be used as a residence for the Governor after certain improvements had been effected, also of lands for erection of public buildings, and houses for temporary use of the Courts, Parliament, Customs, Secretary, and Treasurer, involved an initial outlay of about £20,000. The various steps tending to the transfer were invariably opposed by the following members of the House—Messrs. Hayward, John Musson, W. Tucker, H. Todd, who naturally realized the probable serious consequences to the town which it would seem they represented.

Abolition of Slavery.

Subsequent years of the past century bear record to numerous changes and improvements of lasting importance to the colony, of which the most vitally momentous was the Abolition of Slavery in 1834—a meritorious deed on the part of the British race, and one that has left an impress for all time. The decision that slavery should cease under the British flag having reached Bermuda, the House of Assembly enacted as its first Act of 1834 that, as provided for by the Imperial Statute, the slaves of Bermuda should be freed on August 1st in that year, and a considerate action on the part of the local legislature was their voluntary surrender of the Apprenticeship system contemplated by the Statute. Immediately following the Abolition of Slavery Act, the House of Assembly passed an Emancipation Act, which repealed former laws exclusively applicable to persons of color, and conferred on the colored race the rights and privileges, together with the legal pains and penalties, of the white man. This Act provided that certain freehold qualifications should be possessed by members of the House of Assembly, electors, jurors, and various civic and other officials. Of the total grant of twenty million pounds sterling made by the Imperial government for compensation payments to owners of slaves throughout the British dominions, about £129,000 was expended in Bermuda. In order to ensure as far as possible that the Day of Freedom should be observed in a proper manner, services were held in all the churches throughout the islands, to which the newly made citizens thronged, and while intense enthusiasm prevailed yet the solemnity of the occasion was fully respected.

In 1835 the fact that compulsory slavery was a thing of the past in British lands was emphatically demonstrated to the captain of an American Brig, the "Enterprise," which vessel requiring provisions put into the port of Hamilton on February 11th of that year, with 78 slaves on board. The Customs refused to grant a clearance, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Court, and the same evening the slaves were brought on shore and before the Chief Justice at the Court

House, where they were liberated, with the exception of one woman who preferred, with her five children, to continue the voyage.

Slavery in Bermuda had not been characterized by the gross brutalities so common in other countries. A feeling of mutual goodwill appears to have existed between the races, Governor Browne (1782-1788) being recorded as reporting that when a Bermuda Privateer was captured by an American ship and taken to Boston, the eighty slaves on board were offered their liberty, but this they refused, preferring to return to their owners in Bermuda.

Canadian Exiles, 1838.

Eight men, leaders of the 1838 outbreak in Canada, arrived at Bermuda on July 24th 1838 in H. M. S. Vestal, from Quebec. They were Wolfred Nelson, Bonaventure Viger, Henri Alphonse Gavin, Rodolphe des Rivieres, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Simeon Marchessault, Toussaint Goddu and Luc Hyacinthe Masson. By an order of Lord Durham they were banished from Canada, and sent to Bermuda. But it did not rest with anyone outside of Bermuda, save the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain to say that Bermuda should receive these exiles, and so the Governor of Bermuda, Sir R. S. Chapman, called a meeting of the Council, and it was decided to allow them to land, on the understanding that they were to continue as prisoners though granted a certain amount of liberty. They lived in a little cottage next east of where the Cathedral now stands in Hamilton. This little building is set back from the road, and it is yet known as "Exile Cottage" although various improvements have been made to it since its occupation by the exiles, who were liberated on October 31st 1838. With the usual kindly feelings shown by Bermudians to anyone in distress, even prisoners of war, these men for whose maintenance Canada had made no provision, were the recipients of hospitable treatment on the part of those into whose midst they, fortunately for themselves, so unceremoniously had been cast.

Convict Labour.

About the year 1795 Admiral Murray had recommended the establishment of a Naval Dockyard at Bermuda, and in October of that year the Legislature gave its support to the proposal. Ireland Island was selected and, in 1809, the Imperial Government purchased that island, work beginning during the following year, slave labour being used under the direction of artificers from England. In 1842, slavery no longer being in existence, the naval authorities advocated the use of convicts as labourers on the fortifications and other Imperial works, and in that year the first three hundred convicts arrived, supplemented by further shipments until they exceeded fifteen hundred in number. These men were maintained in hulks anchored off Ireland Island, and in buildings on Boaz Island; their presence in Bermuda had no effect on life in the colony; they were kept at all times under strict guard, and had no association with the civilian population. Bermuda was at no time designated a Convict Settlement, these men being sent out solely as labourers on the Naval Yard works, all told over nine thousand passing through a period of their prison sentence at Ireland Island,

and of this number over two thousand died and were buried in a special cemetery on Watford Island next to Boaz Island. The use of convict labour ended in March 1863, and none of the men were discharged in the islands—all survivors being taken back to England.

Boer Prisoners of War.

Prisoners of a very different class were brought to Bermuda by the Imperial authorities and quartered from July, 1900, to September, 1902, on various islands in the Great Sound, specially rented in order to accommodate them and their military guards. These prisoners were officers and men captured by the British forces during the South African campaign which resulted in the Transvaal and Orange Free State becoming parts of the British Empire. These prisoners were well cared for, and when granted parole were entertained by many of the inhabitants. During the latter portion of 1904 they were liberated and taken from Bermuda, with the exception of a few of their number who preferred to remain in these islands, where their willing and hard working qualities have found for them many friends.

Peradventure Perdition Cometh!

March 1st, 1842, must ever remain a noteworthy day in Bermuda's history, for on that day the S. S. Thames, the first steamer of the Royal Mail line, arrived off the islands on her way to England from Nassau. A rather amusing anecdote was given to the author many years ago in connection with the first sight of a steam vessel by an old Bermudian, a fisherman, who was in a boat some distance from the shore with his attention concentrated on his occupation. Suddenly looking up he perceived a grim monster rapidly approaching, with neither sails nor oars, and emitting clouds of ruddy hued smoke; turning to his boy, who was in the boat with him, the old man exclaimed in terror, "Sonny! Sonny!! cut the Killick, quick; peradventure, perdition cometh!" So unexpected an apparition made the poor old man think the lower regions had given up one of its denizens. The Killick, to which the fisherman referred, is a form of boat anchor, a stone tied to a stick and connected to the boat by a rope. Killicks are in common use in Bermuda.

Causeway Built.

Of special importance from the standpoint of local convenience, the opening of the Causeway on the 19th of September, 1871, filled a want that had been felt for over a century, and supplied a connection between St. George's and the main island, which has now become one of the famous and most popular driveways of the islands. The opening of Grey's Bridge between Ireland Island and Boaz, December 27th 1849, was a source of convenience to that portion of the colony, as was the establishment of a regular horse-boat ferry between Somerset and Watford Island, which ferry service was continued until the Somerset Swing Bridge was formally opened on September 24th, 1903.

A Period of Development.

With the development of steamship communication between Bermuda and other countries, these islands entered upon a period of

ever increasing prosperity, due to their steadily growing importance as a tourist centre and as a source of supply of choice vegetables for sale in the American market during the winter months. These two businesses have reacted the one on the other, and on every other phase of activity in the community, until now palatial ocean liners operate on the New York route, and fine and large steamers ply from Canadian ports, and from England. The lines from Canada to Bermuda also connect the islands with the West Indies and South America. Increased business with steamships, the tourist travel, and greater imports and exports, necessitated vast improvements in channels, roads, hotels, ferries, liveries, and methods of doing business generally, but with it all Bermuda has wisely determined to keep its highways free from the rush of motor traffic, and Legislation prevents the importation of motor vehicles with the exception of a truck and sprinkler in use within city limits by the Corporation of Hamilton. Inland water transportation has been developed by steam ferry services, and plans were approved by the Legislature during the past year for the establishment of a light railway throughout the islands. Well equipped and maintained Cable services are in operation, and also Electric light, power, heat, and telephone services extend their conveniences to all parts of Bermuda.

Somers Tercentenary Anniversary.

Although July 28th, 1909 was the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Admiral Somers' it was not until February 14th, 1911 that the tercentenary was celebrated, a Memorial column in honour of the Admiral being erected in the Somers' Gardens, St. George's.

The War Period.

To the pages of Bermuda's history the years of the Great War, 1914-1918 have added much honour. Immediately on the Declaration of War by England the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps (white) took over certain defence duties, assisting the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment then on the station, and the Bermuda Militia Artillery (coloured) also did their duty faithfully and well, each of these units sending Active Service Contingents to France. The Volunteer Corps landed its first contingent in that country on June 23rd, 1915 and it is understood these Bermudians were the first Colonial Volunteers to reach French soil. A second contingent, all trained machine gunners, landed on October 6th, 1916, making a total of 126 men, who so worthily distinguished themselves that special testimony was borne by Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief Haig to their valuable services and exemplary conduct, their physical and intellectual fitness. The Militia Artillery sent over 240 men, and these were the only coloured artillery in the British army: they also were commended by the Field Marshal for the manner in which they willingly and with conspicuous cheeriness did their duty. Many Bermudians served with distinction in other units of the British forces, and the number of casualties reached a very high percentage of those serving. Promotions on the field for gallantry in action, honours and decorations, all testify to the fact that Bermuda's men did their duty regardless of consequences.

Bermuda's historic immunity from hostile attack continued through-

out the war, although raiders occasionally were reported in the vicinity. Early in the war period a boat from the "Kronprinzessin Victoria Luise" landed a party at an unguarded spot on the south shore and one or more of their number visited Hamilton.

At no time were the inhabitants placed on rations or otherwise limited in their food supplies, although the danger of a shortage existed during the period of hostile submarine activity along the American coast.

For transport purposes the regular lines of steamers between Bermuda and New York had their vessels withdrawn and two of the four ships in the Canadian trade were taken. Bermuda met this serious situation by the purchase from the Admiralty of a cruiser, the *Charybdis*, which was converted at considerable expense into a speedy, commodious, merchant steamer of formidable appearance, which served the colony from March 1918 to December 1919.

Parliamentary Tercentenary.

The tercentenary of the establishment of Representative Government in Bermuda was celebrated at St. George's, the ancient capital, on the correct date, Sunday, August 1st, 1920, when the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Assembly sat together in "General Assembly" as in ancient days "at the Old Church at the Second ringing of the Bell and the State House at the Third ringing of the Bell." His Excellency General Sir James Willcocks, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., D. S. O., presided and the proceedings were dignified and impressive. The opening ceremony was a reception of the Legislature on the Market Wharf on King's Square, by Mayor W. J. Boyle, M. C. P., and the Corporation of St. George's: this was followed by a procession of the Legislature from the Square to St. Peter's Church, where the Sword of State was placed on the Altar, and the Silver Oar, ancient emblem of Admiralty jurisdiction, laid on a table in front of the pulpit. (The present Mace, which replaces one of early days lost in the passing of centuries, had not been procured when the Tercentenary was celebrated). The Rector of St. George's, Rev. Arthur Tudor Tucker, M. A., preached the sermon from the text Psalm CXXII, verse I, and at the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and proceeded to "the Old State House," now the home of Masonic Lodge St. George No. 200, Grand Registry of Scotland, where cabled messages of congratulation were received from King George V. and Queen Mary, and from the House of Assembly of the Bahamas—at one time a possession of Bermudians by whom the islands were settled. The Governor of Bermuda delivered an inspiring address, replied to for the Legislative Council by the Hon. W. E. Jackson, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary (Chief Justice and President of Council Sir Colin Rees Davis being indisposed and unable to be present), and for the Assembly by His Honour the late Sir Thomas John Wadson, Kt., Speaker of the House. A Joint Address to the King was moved and passed for immediate despatch by cable, and then after a Prayer of Thanksgiving, the several branches of the Legislature adjourned to meet again at a later date in their respective and separate modern capacities. Bermuda is proud in its possession of the Empire's most ancient Parliament other than that of England.

Visit of Prince of Wales.

Another landmark in the history of Bermuda was the official visit to Bermuda of the Prince of Wales, October 1st to 3rd, 1920. Arriving on Friday morning, October 1st, on H. M. S. *Renown*, the Prince embarked at Five Fathom Hole on H. M. S. *Calcutta* and on landing at Hamilton he was welcomed to Bermuda by the Governor, and then by Mayor A. W. Bluck, M. C. P., and the Corporation of Hamilton. Assembled in Parliament Buildings the Governor and other members of Bermuda's Legislature gave the Prince a loyal welcome and subsequently he laid the Corner Stone of the Bermuda War Memorial in the grounds of the Public Buildings. Ireland Island was visited on Saturday, and St. George's on Sunday, the Prince being welcomed at the entrance to the town by Mayor W. J. Boyle, M. C. P., and Corporation. After visiting St. Peter's Church and signing the Visitors' Register, he planted a cedar tree in the Public Gardens and, breaking a bottle of champagne on the base of the Somers Tercentenary Monument, renamed them "Somers Gardens." Towards evening on Sunday the Prince was conveyed from St. George's to the "*Renown*" on board the Steam Tug *Gladisfen*, and the battleship then sailed for England. During the Prince's sojourn in Bermuda he resided at Government House, where a Garden Party was given in his honour. Other entertainments included a dinner party there, a State Ball given in the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, by the Legislature of the islands, and afternoon tea at the St. George Hotel, given by the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton.

Many other historic events could be included in these pages, but limitation of available space due to high cost of production necessitates their omission, although such items as channel improvements, establishment of lighthouses, development of public services, etc., will be dealt with under special headings and, though forming part of the history of Bermuda's development, detailed reference need not be made to them in this section of this Handbook.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON

HAMILTON is the seat of Government, which was removed to it in 1815 from the ancient capital, St. George's. Business and tourist centre of the islands, Hamilton is increasing in value and importance year by year, and its appearance is that of a solidly constructed, clean and prosperous city. As a shipping port it is the point of arrival and departure for all regular lines of steamers plying between Bermuda, the United States, Canada, England, and the West Indies, and in this direction its activities have greatly increased during the past thirty years. Then steamers from New York arrived once a fortnight, from Canada about once in three weeks, and at wider intervals from England. Nowadays there are from two to three arrivals each week from New York, about once a week from Canada, and every few weeks from England, with other steamers also coming into port between whiles. Wharves have been extended, foreshores dredged, channels widened, deepened, straightened, substantial concrete storage buildings erected on the wharves, and in many other ways efforts have

been put forth to make Hamilton thoroughly modern in its appointments.

As far back as 1784 a township had been contemplated on the south shore of Pembroke, but the project languished: in 1787 the need was felt for a more convenient and centrally located site for the capital of the colony, and a bill was introduced in the House having as its object the transfer of the seat of Government. In 1790, the bulk of the commerce of the colony being handled by residents in the vicinity of the Great Sound, the Legislature proceeded to have land surveyed in the portion of Pembroke which is now the City of Hamilton, 144 acres being selected and sold in lots, and on June 30th the town was incorporated, the name "Hamilton" being given in honor of the Governor.

The transfer of the Government did not take place for a number of years—not until 1815. On November 30th, 1814, the following address was presented to the Governor: "We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council, and General Assembly of Bermuda, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that proper Houses for the accommodation of the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, and the Public Offices, are now ready at the Town of Hamilton."

The first meeting of the House of Assembly in the new capital was held on January 23rd, 1815. Sir James Cockburn, Governor at that period, appears to have been instrumental in bringing about the change, and to have endeared himself to the colonists by various other efforts on his part for the welfare of the community, as is evidenced by the following extract from the Journals of the House: "Resolved of House, proposed Richard Darrell: Resolved, as a testimony of our sense of the benefits resulting to the colony from the Administration of His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, Baronet, Governor and Commander in Chief, generally and more especially in his zeal and successful exertions to obtain for these Islands the improvement and extension of our Commerce by the late Free Port Acts, and in removing, with the gracious permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Seat of His Majesty's Government of these Islands from the Town of St. George to the Town of Hamilton, that the sum of four thousand pounds be granted to His Excellency; and hereby His Excellency is authorized to receive, from the Public Treasury, the sum of four thousand pounds, on or before the eighteenth day of January next, to be invested in a Service of Plate, or in such other manner as may most fitly hand down to posterity a grateful memorial of the general good which the measures of His Excellency's Administration have conferred on the Bermuda Islands.

JOHN NOBLE HARVEY, Speaker."

December 22, 1814.

In 1897, commemorating the Diamond Jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria, an Act of Colonial Parliament raised Hamilton to the dignity of a city.

An interesting description of the Hamilton of fifty or sixty years ago will serve to indicate the great changes for the better that have taken place during that period, for its author criticised the mean looking stores and offices, and the many small panes of glass in their windows,

which were protected by closely spaced heavy iron bars! Another, and a rather cynical writer of a few years later, said things were improving, but it was "the way of Bermuda: let one man plant lilies and make a profit and in five years he will find five hundred doing the same. Let one man in Front Street put in a plate glass window and dozens of others will say 'ditto' and do it." Since those days Hamilton has had fine concrete sidewalks laid on its principal thoroughfares, the streets are well made of coral limestone, with Front Street as an exception, an experiment being tried there with imported granite chips. Many old time buildings have been remodelled within recent years, interiors rearranged, and while, with one or two regrettable exceptions, the Bermuda style of architecture has been retained, Hamilton with its attractive show windows, and generally pleasing appearance, is a city of which its people have good cause to be proud. It was well laid out when founded, its broad streets running parallel with each other from east to west, commencing on the harbour front with Front Street, then Reid, Church, and Victoria, with others of less importance to the north; these are intersected by cross streets, running north and south, which are named (starting from the westward) Queen, Burnaby, Parliament, Court, and King. The sanitary condition of the city is under good control, with a sewerage system in constant operation. Visitors are impressed by the entire absence of beggars and poverty stricken persons. The many up-to-date stores of Hamilton contain the latest and most fashionable goods in clothing, millinery, jewellery, and practically everything ordinarily required by local purchasers and by the wealthy American and other visitors who find excellent opportunities in Bermuda to replenish their wardrobes with English, Canadian, and European goods at prices far below those prevailing in the United States. Stocks are well selected, and cover a very wide range of articles.

Accommodation for visitors is provided in Hamilton by numerous hotels and boarding houses. During the past year or two great additions have been made to these buildings, and new premises have been erected (see index, Accommodation.)

The Cathedral, Etc.

There are many points of interest in Hamilton which are worthy of a visit, for instance the Cathedral of the Church of England. This is a commanding object on the sky-line, and it contains an exceptionally fine organ, and an exquisitely carved pulpit, the latter a reproduction of the famous pulpit of St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh; the panels of which are of particular interest, portraying as they do (starting from the north or left side) verses 35 and 36 of the Gospel according to St. Matthew—1. "For I was an hungred and ye gave me meat," 2. "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink," 3. "I was a stranger and ye took me in," 4. "Naked, and ye clothed me," 5. "I was sick, and ye visited me," 6. "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." The Cathedral is built on the site of Trinity Church, which was destroyed by fire in 1884. In the near vicinity are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and African Methodist Episcopal Churches. Occasional services of song and organ recitals are given, and the Methodists are planning

to replace their present fine organ in Wesley Church with a very much superior instrument.

Entertainments.

For purposes of general entertainment there are two commodious buildings in Hamilton, the larger being the Colonial Opera House, owned by the Oddfellows Lodge. This is located on Victoria Street, and it accommodates about 400 on its main floor, 200 in a first balcony, and about 300 in a gallery. The Mechanics Hall, owned by the Bermuda Mechanics Beneficial Association, is in the heart of the hotel and shopping section, on the corner of Queen and Church Streets. Its auditorium seats about 400, with a gallery which will accommodate about 100. A Company has been established for the purpose of erecting a Theatre building on a vacant area east of the Hamilton hotel. The Victory Theatre on Queen Street is a comfortable upstairs hall exclusively controlled by one of the local Moving Picture Companies. High class Moving Picture shows are given nightly, and the enterprise of the exhibitors has secured for their patrons the privilege of viewing at each of the above named houses, first run pictures months ahead of their general display to American audiences. Admission is only from 1/6 (36c) to 2/- (48c). The Opera House and Mechanics Hall are frequently used for Theatrical and other entertainments, at admission prices ranging from 2/- (48c) up to 5/- (\$1.20). St. Andrew's Hall on Church Street, and Wesley Church Lecture Room, on the same street, are also occasionally used for high class concerts, lectures, etc. The programmes as a rule are provided by local talent, or by members of the Naval and Military forces on the station; occasionally by a talented visitor from abroad; and ordinarily twice during the winter season by visiting companies from Canada, playing nightly for about two weeks each.

Par-la-Ville Park.

This charmingly retired park, the property of the Corporation of Hamilton, contains a wonderful collection of trees, shrubs and other plants. One of the finest Rubber Trees in Bermuda grows just inside its entrance gates. Visitors are at liberty to roam around these grounds, and an entrance by means of a circular opening in its western wall has been made for the convenience of guests of the Bermudiana Hotel, located on adjoining grounds.

Museum.

At the Queen Street entrance to Par-la-Ville Park is an old time building, formerly the home of W. B. Perot, and of the Post Office when he was Postmaster about the middle of the last century. The lower floor is occupied by the Bermuda Natural History Museum, which contains in its restricted quarters, unfortunately not as light-some as they should be, many interesting and rare specimens of Bermuda fishes, birds, shells, corals, and fossils. The Museum is open daily, except Sundays and public holidays, from 10 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock. No charge is made for admission, and Mrs. Hughes, the genial curator, gladly displays the treasures under her care.

Public Library.

The upper floor of Par-la-Ville is occupied by the Bermuda Library, open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., October 1st to May 31st, and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. June 1st to September 30th, closing 1 p.m. Thursdays from June 1st to October 31st. The Library is under the management of Miss Katherine Seon, from whom, and her staff, visitors will receive courteous attention. The Reading rooms and Reference Library are free. Books in the Circulating Library may be taken out on payment of an annual fee of twenty-one shillings (\$5.04); life membership £5 (\$24). These subscriptions apply alike to residents and visitors. The Library is a department of the Colonial Government the Legislature voting funds to pay salaries, and granting about 500 (\$2400) annually for general purposes, the amount varying according to requirements. The Library is under the direction of a Board of Trustees, comprising the Governor, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Chief Justice (these ex-officio) and four others, two from the Legislative Council and two from the House of Assembly. Miss Seon, the librarian, is a graduate from Carnegie Training School, Atlanta, Georgia, and she has instituted a popular "Children's Story Hour" given on the first Saturday in each month, and a special room is devoted to the young people—open Tuesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5 p. m., annual subscription 6/- (\$1.44).

Victoria Park.

This attractively laid out public park is situated on the western side of Cedar Avenue and to the northeast of the Hamilton Hotel. It contains many choice specimens of tropical and other plants within its area of approximately four acres. The Band Stand, opened in 1890 in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, is the scene of Military Band concerts during the winter season. An impressive feature near the entrance to the Park is the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps' War Memorial, unveiled on May 24th, 1922. On its southern front is the Crest of the Corps, and on the eastern and western sides are inscribed the names of forty men and the words: "To the glorious memory of the members of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps who fell in the Great War 1914-1918. They gave the most that man can give, life itself, for God, for King and Country. Erected by the Corps."

Public Buildings.

On Front Street, bounded on the east by Court Street, west by Parliament Street, north by Reid Street, is the substantial looking block known as the Public Buildings, which accommodates on its upper floor the offices of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, and, on the ground floor, the Receiver General, Custom House, and Audit Board. The upper floor also has a Chamber wherein are held meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Bermuda. On its walls hang many interesting prints, photographs and paintings, the latter including King George III and Queen Charlotte, King George V and Queen Mary. This Chamber also serves as the Throne Room on State occasions such as the impressive and ancient ceremonial connected with the opening

or prorogation of Parliament, the Governor, representative of the Sovereign, occupying the Throne on the Dais at the north end of the room, while to his right stand the senior Naval Officers and to his left the senior Military Officers on the station, the Legislative Council, headed by their President, usually the Chief Justice, taking their places according to seniority at the central Round Table, members of the House of Assembly, headed by the Speaker, standing on either side. Limited accommodation south of the Bar is available for visitors and residents, and invariably it is fully occupied by persons representative of all classes of the community, perfect decorum and silence being observed by onlookers throughout the proceedings. Prior to the ceremony in the Council Chamber the House of Assembly meets in its own building, a Guard of Honour from the Regiment at Prospect marches on to the lawn south of the Public Buildings, the Military band plays the National Anthem, the Governor receives a Royal Salute and inspects the Guard. Proceedings terminate with a Salute of 21 guns fired from the battery at the foot of Mount Langton on the north shore.

The grounds around the Public Buildings are enclosed by an iron railing along Front Street, and stone walls on the other sides. Many fine trees and shrubs add to the parklike attractiveness of the place, and they include two cedar trees planted on May 9th, 1861 by Prince Alfred, (died 1900), son of Queen Victoria. A granite Obelisk, south-east of the building, honours "the public services and private worth of Major General Sir William Reid, K. C. B., Governor of Bermuda, 1839-1846." Governor Reid did much good work during his term of office, advancing the cause of education, and increasing public interest in agriculture by practical demonstrations of methods of cultivation more modern than those in use in Bermuda at that time. In 1842 Bermuda's total exports were only about £88,689 in value, and of that Agriculture was represented by Cedar posts, board, etc., £258; other woods £1257; Arrowroot £8017; Palmetto platt, hats and mats, £441.

War Memorial.

Bermuda's national War Memorial stands in the grounds of the Public Buildings in a prominent position on the lawn near to Front Street. It is a simple monument, a replica, slightly reduced in size, of the Cenotaph in London, constructed in part of hard English stone and in part of Bermuda limestone, the former material being used wherever carved work or lettering appears in the design, the native stone, though hard, being too uncertain in texture to stand the necessary chipping and hammering. The Prince of Wales laid the corner stone on October 1st, 1920, and since then Armistice Day has been commemorated by an impressive service at this simple stone. It was the author's privilege, with the support of Governor Sir James Willcocks to arrange for the first observance, 1920—a simple, silent ceremony around the wreath covered stone, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and members of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire with some returned war veterans and men of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps forming an unofficial Guard of Honour to the memory of fallen heroes during the two minutes of silence at 11 o'clock as requested by the

King. The annual ceremony since then has assumed the character of an imposing and impressive military event, and the attendance of officials and civilians is large.

To make room for the concrete foundation for the Memorial a large Date Palm was moved on June 23rd, 1924 thence to a new position near the south-western gate.

Parliament Buildings.

Parliament Buildings, commonly called the Sessions House, occupy a commanding and almost central location in Hamilton, on elevated ground north of Reid Street. The original building dates from 1815 when the seat of government was transferred from St. George's, but since then extensive alterations and additions have been made, those erected in honour of Queen Victoria's 1887 Jubilee (50th year of her reign) including a clock tower on the western front and another tower to the eastward, the latter, through a very unpretentious doorway, providing entrance to the grand stairway leading to the upper floor of the main building which is occupied by the Chamber of the House of Assembly. This room is simple and dignified in appearance. Visitors are at liberty to enter the Chamber and seats for their convenience are provided outside the Bar of the House but on afternoons when the House is in session, indicated by the Bermuda Flag flying on the staff in front of the building, silence must be observed. Visitors should also avoid noise in using the grand stairway. It is a very interesting experience to be present at the opening of a day's sitting of the House. The visitor should arrive not later than five minutes to two o'clock p. m. Members come in, some noisily as is their sole right, others quietly, and take their seats at their respective desks, arranged in double rows on each side of the central aisle, towards which they face. As there are no political parties in Bermuda there are neither Government nor Opposition benches, each member voting according to his own judgment, a system that has worked satisfactorily and to the benefit of the colony for over three centuries. Promptly on the stroke of two o'clock His Honour the Speaker of this most ancient Parliament of the Empire, that of England alone excepted, enters the Chamber, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms bearing the Mace. Members and visitors rise and stand until the Speaker takes the Chair, and the Mace, symbol of authority, is laid on the table before him. The House is now in session, and the Clerk reads the minutes. Usually during this formality more members arrive and, after bowing more or less effectively to the Chair, take their seats. Governor's Messages are then read by the Speaker, other documents being read by the Clerk. Petitions and Reports, if any, are presented, and then the Speaker reads the Orders for the Day. Ancient restrictions on England's Parliament prevented a member from speaking more than once on a subject before the House, but Committee meetings were not subject to that rule, which is yet in operation. As in bygone centuries when the "liberty of the subject was in the making by England's Parliament, so now in Bermuda whenever a proposed Act is to be considered it is formally read the first time, and in due course if not killed by the motion that it be "read again this day six months" (which means "never"), it is read a second time, and then a motion is made that the House go into a Committee of the

whole House for its consideration. The Speaker nominates a member to serve as Chairman, with a seat next to the Clerk at a desk below that of the Speaker. His Honour then vacates the Chair and sits as an ordinary member representing the parish which elected him; the Mace is removed from its place, and the House as a House is no longer sitting, and so the "talk once only" rule is inoperative. In due course the Committee concludes for the day its discussion of the subject under its consideration; the House resumes with the Speaker in the Chair and the Mace in its proper place, the Chairman of the Committee reports progress, and other business receives attention. Visitors may leave their seats and retire from the Assembly Chamber whenever they so desire.

On the wall behind the Speaker's Chair are two paintings in oil by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a famous artist of the past century, which are portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte who reigned from 1760 until his son was appointed Regent in 1811. It was the policy of this King in attempting to enforce taxation on the American colonies (from which Bermuda even was exempt) that resulted in the American War of Independence. Lawrence, the painter of the portraits, lived from 1769 to 1830, and for some years prior to his death was president of the Royal Academy.

Supreme Court.

The ground floor of Parliament Buildings is used for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Bermuda, the Easter term being held in May and the Michaelmas term in October. The main entrance is at the eastern end, and the Chief Justice has his Chambers at the western end, where also are the offices of the Registrar and, upstairs, the Attorney General. With the settlement of Bermuda in 1612 came the establishment of law in accordance with English custom. To quote from an address to the Indiana State Bar Association in 1923 by the Hon. T. M. Dill, O. B. E., Attorney General of Bermuda, the settlers introduced into the limited area of these islands "all the paraphernalia of the Common Law, land tenure, primogeniture, courts, juries, sheriffs, parsons, hangmen, clerks, glebes, tipstaves, constables, vestrymen, overseers, sidesmen, bailiffs, estates tail and fee-simple, common law and Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction." Since then many changes have taken place, but the jury system continues untouched, and each term six men are drawn from each of the nine parishes, and of these seventeen are selected by lot in open Court to serve as Grand Jurors, and all criminal cases other than those dealt with in the magistrates' Courts, or in which the defendant chooses to be tried without a jury; are submitted to the Grand Jury for their consideration before the accused person is arraigned in Court. If the Grand Jury consider the evidence for the prosecution warrants a full and impartial trial they return a True Bill, otherwise the case falls through and there is no trial. For a trial a jury of twelve men, the "Petit Jury", is empanelled, usually drawn by lot from Jurors not already serving, although occasionally the Attorney General and Counsel for the defence will select a special jury. Sentence rests with the Court, and the Chief Justice, a man prominent in the legal profession, promoted to this high

office from elsewhere in the Empire, has with him on the Bench two Assistant Justices, Bermuda citizens appointed by the Crown, and not necessarily members of the legal profession. The opening ceremonial of a Court Term is very impressive. Service at the Cathedral is attended by the Chief Justice in his wig and robes, other Court officials, Jurors, the Constabulary, and many citizens. At its close the Justices drive to the Court House, preceded by the Constabulary, who, on arrival at the gate on Parliament Street, open out into two lines through which pass the Court officials. Ordinarily the standing space available for onlookers in the Court House is crowded, but it is possible for a very few visitors to secure a seat within the Bar of the Court, which privilege should be sought from the Registrar or Court Attendant.

Post Office.

The General Post Office building is located on the corner of Reid and Parliament Streets, just below the Clock tower of Parliament Buildings. The service is very complete, and a Savings Bank is one of its departments. (For Postal rates, Office Hours, etc., see Index "Postal Information.")

City Hall.

This building has an old-time appearance, and it cannot be said in any way to resemble anything like what the average visitor would expect to find as the City Hall of Hamilton. It is located on Front Street, next east of the Public Buildings. The upper floor is occasionally used for public meetings, which are few and far between, with the exception of the annual Municipal elections, and the quinquennial election for parliamentary representatives for Pembroke Parish. The ground floor accommodates the fire engines and their equipment, although on the very rare occasions when a fire occurs, horses have to be procured from a stable some little distance away. Other than the engine keeper no members of the fire brigade reside on the premises—when needed they are notified by alarm bells in their homes, and by the fire bell at the station.

Masonic Hall.

This is an attractive building of dignified appearance on Reid Street. It belongs to Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, No. 224, Grand Registry of England, which has a charter dating from August 4th, 1797. The ground floor is courteously placed by the lodge at the disposal of various other organizations for the purposes of their meetings.

The Armoury.

Severely plain, and little like the conventional Armoury, is the building on Reid Street, next west of the Masonic Hall, which is devoted to the use of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps Headquarters Companies, and the Cadet Corps. These bodies are directed by an organization, The Bermuda Volunteer Force Association, chiefly composed of representative civilians, who hold office by virtue of an act of the Bermuda Legislature.

Alcenhurst.

This is another public building, on Parliament Street opposite to the premises occupied by the Council Chamber and Custom House. It accommodates on its upper floors the Police Barracks, and the ground floor offices are used by the Board of Trade, Department of Health, and another department of Government in whose activities tourists are very directly concerned—the Trade Development Board, which administers Parliamentary votes for steamship subsidies, controls Bermuda's advertising campaigns in other countries, manages exhibitions representative of Bermuda, for instance at Wembley, England, and at Toronto, Canada.

Clubs.

The principal Clubs in Hamilton are the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club and the Dinghy Club, the former occupying the upper floor of a building on Front Street about midway between Burnaby and Parliament Streets. This Club was organized on November 1st, 1844 by a number of enthusiastic yachtsmen and others, the meeting being held under Poet Moore's famous Calabash Tree at Walsingham. On December 7th Lord Mark Kerr was elected as their first Commodore, and the late Prince Albert, Consort to Queen Victoria, accepted the appointment of Patron, and on December 18th, 1845 the Queen granted permission for the Club to use the word "Royal" in its name.

The Hamilton Dinghy Club is a strong institution devoted to the interests of Dinghy racing. It occupies its own attractive building on Reid Street, midway between Burnaby and Queen Streets. The Hamilton Dinghy Club, the parent organization of the greatest of all water sports, Dinghy Racing, came into being as the result of some races sailed in 1882 by boys from Mr. Charles E. Clay's school, held in a building where now stands the Pembroke Sunday School. The first race, sailed by amateurs, was won by the dinghy "Challenger" owned and built by Richard Robinson, an old coloured boat builder of the period. The dinghy was steered to victory by Richard Darrell, still an active and enthusiastic member of the Club, which was organized by some of the older men of Hamilton, subsequent to the boys' race. The organizers met in a room over the store of Gosling Brothers, probably during the month of August, and they chose for their first Commodore the late Joseph Trimmingham, whose descendants are fully maintaining past records as devotees to Dinghy racing and yachting generally. The Princess Louise, a visitor to Bermuda in 1883, donated a Cup to the Club, and extended to it her Royal Patronage, and for a time the organization was known as the Hamilton Royal Dinghy Club, but the right to the title being in question the name was changed in course of time to that it now bears, the Hamilton Dinghy Club.

Police Station and Gaol.

The Police Station, Magistrate's Court, and office of the Department of Works are located in premises owned by the colony on Parliament Street opposite the Clock tower. Behind this building is the Gaol.

Schools.

Of the several schools in Hamilton and Pembroke, the principal establishments are the Saltus Grammar School, located at Woodlands, on the main road from Hamilton to the north shore; the Bermuda High School for Girls, on the Serpentine Road a little to the westward of the city; and the Mount St. Agnes Academy, at the northern end of Cedar Avenue near Victoria Park.

WHITE'S ISLAND.

Pleasantly located almost in the middle of Hamilton harbour, and directly opposite to the city, White's Island provides good bathing facilities, and during the winter season 1924-5 afternoon tea will also be served. Row boat and power-boat ferry services operate at frequent intervals during the period the island is open for business.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

This is on the north shore of Pembroke, distant about one mile from Hamilton by a well kept, undulating, coral road which, starting with Cedar Avenue, leads past Victoria Park, the Academy of the Sisters of Mount St. Agnes, St. John's the parish church of Pembroke, and to Government House gates at the top of Mt. Langton. Viewed from this entrance the scene is very pretty, especially when the deep cutting through the coral hill has its northern side ablaze with the brilliant purple bracts of the Bougainvillea vine. Government House grounds are most charmingly laid out, and on the highest point stands the palatial residence provided by the colony for the residence of the representative of the King. The property was bought prior to the transfer of government from St. George's to Hamilton in 1815, and Sir J. Cockburn, Governor at that time, gave to the then existing old time homestead the name of Mount Langton, and, subjected to various alterations and enlargements, it served as the residence of successive Governors until the present premises, commenced in 1886, were ready for occupation in 1892. The area of the grounds is about seventy acres, much of which is woodland, grass lawns, and green sloping cedar-dotted hillsides, but the portion devoted to floriculture is at all times beautiful with its profusion of choice flowering plants. The roadways are bordered with many shrubs, plants and trees, handsome in foliage and in bloom, the effect during the winter and early spring being a delightfully blended, naturally riotous kaleidoscopic profusion of colour. The grounds are not open to the public.

Garden parties and Balls, the leading social events of life in Bermuda, are given from time to time by the Governor, invitations including prominent residents and some of the principal visitors.

DUCKING STOOL.

Just below Government House, on the North Shore Road from Hamilton to the Flatts, Shelly Bay Race Course, and St. George's is a Saluting Battery and a Military pier, erected on a site known as The Ducking Stool, and more than one unfortunate woman in the so-

called "good old days" received a series of duckings in the sea because of some misbehaviour. There were other Ducking Stools than this, however, and Susana Bayley of Devonshire, found at the Assizes of 1667 to be a person whose conversation promoted dissention in the neighborhood, was ducked three times from the yard-arm of a vessel.

NORTH VILLAGE.

This is a thriving little settlement in Pembroke and Devonshire parishes, located on the hills north of Hamilton and on the North Shore Road to the eastward of Government House. It is occupied by persons employed in the neighboring city, and it is of modern growth.

FAIRYLAND AND SPANISH POINT.

The western portion of Pembroke Parish contains the valuable and pretty residential district known as Fairyland, to which lead the Serpentine Road and the Pitt's Bay Road, from Hamilton, the former passing the Cricket and Sports field of the Bermuda Athletic Association, the Bermuda High School for Girls, the power station of the Bermuda Electric Light Co., and the factory of the Bermuda Mineral Water Co. The Pitt's Bay road leads past the newly erected Hotel Bermudiana, through a section of most attractive homes, until it crosses the Serpentine and Fairyland road, the latter leading westward to Fairyland Creek, Mangrove Creek and many other pretty places. This area offers ideal opportunities for rambles amidst most picturesque surroundings. Spanish Point has good bathing facilities and sandy beaches, with many fine views of land and water scenery. The name is undoubtedly associated with the presence of something connected with Spain, possibly a shipwrecked crew, and very probably buried treasure. Be this as it may the fact remains that some years ago a visitor to Bermuda must have had a map or other old time paper, for one night just before the day of departure of the New York steamer he located a hidden vault, but only the empty space, and various drill holes, were left to be found by neighboring residents the next day.

ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

Near to Spanish Point is the Admiral's residence. This house stands in the midst of most attractively laid out grounds and it was bought by the colony in 1816 and given to the Imperial Government for the use of the Admiral. Many improvements and additions have been made to the original building until now it is a very comfortable and commodious residence. The grounds are not open to visitors. When the Admiral is in residence the social pleasures of the season are enhanced by garden parties and balls at Admiralty House. Guests should not omit a ramble through the tunnel under the Spanish Point Road and an inspection of the many rare trees which grow in the gardens. There is also an interesting artificial grotto excavated by Admiral Lord Dundonald during his term on the Bermuda station, 1849 to 1852.

PROSPECT.

Prospect is the headquarters of the Military, other than Artillery, stationed in Bermuda. It is situated on the high lands about one mile

east of Hamilton, and from this elevation many exceptionally fine views of the surrounding country can be enjoyed. The barracks and vicinity are open to visitors, and cameras are permitted to be used at Military parades, Band concerts, etc. Parade Service at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning attracts many civilians, especially during the winter season when the after-service Band Concert is given in the Park below the Officers' Mess. The Garrison Theatre is a fairly commodious building in which very ably prepared entertainments are given from time to time by members of the garrison, who almost invariably include in their number some clever actors and actresses, though not professionals. Vocalists, instrumentalists, and entertainers in many other acceptable forms, also assist to provide an enjoyable evening's entertainment the Army, and also the Navy, can do many things in addition to fighting in time of war, and do them very well indeed, as patrons of the Prospect Theatre invariably admit. A well kept Meteorological Station is maintained at Prospect by the Military authorities and its records are of great value and interest. General Sir F. Walter Kitchen-er, brother of the famous Lord Kitchener of the great war, was Governor of Bermuda from 1908 to his death in 1912, and his grave is in the Military Cemetery, east of the Camp, where it is marked by a plain cross of pink granite.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

This commodious group of buildings, located on rising ground north of the Agricultural Station, replaced in 1920 a privately owned institution, near Prospect, known as the Cottage Hospital, which rendered good service in its time, but was too small in size and limited in resources to meet requirements. The Legislature voted funds for the erection and operation of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (on which work is being continued), and the result is a hospital completely equipped to meet all needs. The grounds have not yet been given any attention, but this is an improvement which will be made in due course.

AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Distant about one mile from Hamilton, on a road leading from the eastern end of the Harbour to the South Shore Road near Hungry Bay, is the Bermuda Government's Agricultural Station, which is under the capable care of Mr. E. A. McCallan, Director of Agriculture, and an experienced staff. The grounds are neatly laid out, but as they are devoted more particularly to experimental work in connection with the cultivation of vegetables, only a limited section is used for floriculture. However, the Station deserves a visit and, as its southern gates open on the South Shore Road, visitors journeying from Hamilton to Tuckers Town, St. George's, or other place via the shore road usually turn in at the entrance on the Point Finger cross road and so take the opportunity to pass through the grounds.

FLATTS VILLAGE.

This is a fairly populous and thriving little community situated at the inland end of Flatts Harbour on the north shore about four miles

from Hamilton. At one time it was a very prosperous commercial and shipping port, and the strongly built warehouses of olden days still hold their own, though used for other purposes. Some odd discoveries of hidden cellars, etc., have been made during alterations effected in recent years. The depth of water in this pretty little harbour is insufficient to float any seagoing vessel, so great has been the encroachment of sand, and the remains of a causeway between the mainland and Gibbet Island, just west of the mouth of the harbour, stands as a memorial to unavailing efforts made in bygone years to divert the flow of sand from its course. There is excellent hotel accommodation and sheltered bathing facilities provided by the Hotel Frascati, and some private boarding houses also are at the Flatts, which is becoming an increasingly popular tourist centre. Flatts Bridge spans the nearest approach to a river that can be found in Bermuda—the passageway between the waters of Flatts Harbour and Harrington Sound, and as the latter body of water has no perceptible tide owing to its size compared with the narrowness of the opening at the Flatts, the waters passing in or out, according to the flow or ebb condition of the tide in Flatts Harbour, produce at the Bridge a miniature reversible rapids, the effect of which is very pleasing owing to the colourings of the coral formations on the rocks over which the waters glide. Flatts is so located that it is directly accessible by three different and distinctive roads from Hamilton, the North Shore, Middle, and South Shore Road—the latter going as far as Harris Bay Methodist Church whence a pleasing cross-country road leads to the Flatts. Two roads are available for choice of trip from Flatts to the Cave section or St. Georges, and the same fortunate position holds good in its relation to the Mid Ocean Golf Course at Tuckers Town, and although this is a restricted residential colony, with its course open only to members and their guests, nevertheless there are some very pleasing views to be enjoyed from the public road which traverses this section. The Whitney Institute at the Flatts, its auditorium accommodating about 175 persons, is a popular place for high class entertainments, and it also is the home of one of the prominent higher grade schools of the colony.

SHELLY BAY.

This attractive portion of the north shore is in Hamilton Parish, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Flatts Bridge, and little by little the vicinity is becoming a residential section. It is a picturesque part of the main island, and the sweeping curve of the sandy beach is particularly pleasing to the eye. The bay is named for its discoverer, Henry Shelly. One of the party of adventurers wrecked on Bermuda with Admiral Somers in 1609, and he reported it to be "swarming with mullets and most excellent pilchards." Near by is the only race course in Bermuda, owned by the Bermuda and Garrison Hunt Club, which holds frequent racing meets throughout the winter season, commencing with Boxing Day, December 26th. The Bermuda Derby, a mid-season race, is the event of the year, the day being generally observed by the business community as a holiday. Every road then leads to Shelly Bay, and from an early hour in the morning carriages, wagons, coaches and bicycles are headed towards the race course. The proverbial good

humour of Bermudians is not dispelled by a crowd, and everyone who attends the races appears to enjoy the outing. Intoxicating beverages are not served on the grounds, and there are no public houses in the neighborhood. Certain visitors will do well to remember that Bermuda, while not favouring prohibition, is very definitely opposed to any misuse of the privileges available within its boundaries.

THE CRAWL.

A small settlement has existed for very many years in this section of the main island, Crawl Point being about midway between St. George's and Hamilton. Soon after the settlement of Bermuda in 1612 orders were given to establish a salt making industry at the Crawl, and a record of 1623 quotes an order by the Governor requiring search to be made for Thomas Py of Brackish Pond and John Askew of Spanish Point, carpenters, and when found to send them to "Craule Point" with their tools to fit and furnish two salt pans so that the want of salt should be relieved and fish preserved in order to save the lives of inhabitants in that time of scarcity of food.

BAILEY'S BAY.

This is a delightful residential portion of Hamilton Parish, its natural scenery possessing a quiet charm into which the homes merge in most pleasing manner. Bailey's Bay may be said to extend from a little east of the Crawl on to the entrance to the Causeway taking in the land from the north side across to Harrington Sound and around its eastern end to Paynter's Vale, southeast of Walsingham. A building, the Lyceum, is available for purposes of entertainment, for which it is occasionally used. "Walsingham House" is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in Bermuda, a portion of its interior revealing the earliest form of construction, upright cedar studs with lath and plaster between. Commonly known as "Tom Moore's House" it is said to have been the residence of that famous Irish Poet during his sojourn in Bermuda in 1804, but it is almost certain that Moore was only an occasional visitor to this hospitable home of Mr. Samuel Trott, who later on had the honour to be President of Bermuda. The Calabash tree in the grounds undoubtedly is the one under which the Poet often sat, and of which he sings in "Epistle V from Bermuda to Joseph Atkinson." "Walsingham," charming old time Bermuda house, was reproduced as the Bermuda Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in England last year. The original in Bermuda is now a popular wayside hostelry.

ST. GEORGE'S.

A CHARMINGLY picturesque and delightfully old-fashioned town, around which centres the history of Bermuda's early days, St. George's because of its location at the eastern end of the islands, is essentially the seaport of Bermuda. Named in honour of Admiral Sir George Somers, the pioneer of Bermuda's settlement as a colony, St. George's was the only town in the islands until the latter part of the eighteenth century, and it continued to be the seat

of Government, and the Capital, until 1815. in which year the centralization of business in the middle and western parishes necessitated the transfer of Parliament, the Courts, and other offices of government, to Hamilton, then a town of but few years' existence. Little by little, but none the less surely, the prestige and business of the ancient capital declined.

In Blockade Days.

The American civil war of the 60s caused a great influx of trade to the port, the commodious and easily accessible harbour being used by blockade runners, wharves and storehouses being filled with bales of cotton and other commodities. Money was so plentiful that merchants are said to have brushed it off their counters on to the floor behind, shovelling it into their safes after the close of the day's business. At least one keg of gold coin lay on a wharf where a blockade running captain had left it—passers by thought it was only a keg of nails! Unfortunately the sudden increase in trade, and speculative purchases of goods for sale, resulted in no permanent benefit so far as the general welfare of the community was concerned, the end of the war finding merchants loaded with stocks for which there was little or no demand—in fact during the past year a number of sewing machines of the period were thrown into the Corporation dump-heap by persons who had inherited them!

The Causeway.

On the 19th of September 1871, the long desired, greatly needed, and now famous Causeway was opened, connecting St. George's Island with the main island, and providing an all-land route for the convenience of business and the comfort of residents and visitors. It is almost impossible for the present generation to realize the many inconveniences of the earlier system of transportation via rope-drawn ferry boat across the stretch of water separating the two islands at the Ferry Point, western end of St. George's. Memories of old inhabitants were refreshed and the younger generation given a novel experience throughout a considerable period following the night of September 12th, 1899, when a devastating cyclone, of exceptional severity, destroyed a considerable section of the Causeway and rendered it necessary again to use the old style ferry boat until the bridges could be rebuilt.

Pictureque and Busy.

Greatly mistaken are those visitors to Bermuda who think that an hour or two is sufficient time to give to St. George's. Unquestionably this town is one of the most attractive and interesting parts of Bermuda; there are its points of historic interest, delightfully picturesque winding and narrow roads bordered by little white coral houses which show the quaint architecture of bygone days, and its King's Square, nowadays designated the Market Square, presents the very opposite—a very modern Shed of recent construction, and a Bank building erected during the past year which is one of the prettiest business premises in the islands. Apart from the town itself, probably no other portion of Bermuda presents in so small an area so great a variety of scenery—

rocky coast, massive fortifications, hills and valleys, blue waters of harbours and inlets with smooth roadways along their shores, curving and winding in and out with delightful irregularity. Every vessel arriving at Bermuda must either enter St. George's harbour or pass along its northern shore; there is the interest and excitement of watching the signals from the station and the occasional hasty departure of a tug boat to the assistance of some vessel—possibly only to tow a coal lighter or carry a supply of provisions. Steamers calling for oil fuel are supplied by pipe line from a depot on the western side of the island; Murray's Anchorage often has a number of vessels lying at anchor and St. George's Harbour at times carries steam and sailing vessels which have entered port in order to execute repairs which can be effected promptly, from caulking a deck seam to the electric welding of a leaky boiler. Work such as dry-docking vessels of larger tonnage than the Marine Slip can accommodate has to be done at the Naval Dockyard at Ireland Island.

Entertainments.

Sojourners in St. George's will find numerous pleasures such as bathing, boating, fishing, and other quiet forms of amusement and recreation. There also are frequent water carnivals, especially during the winter season, in the large swimming pool enclosed in the Hotel St. George, and there are many opportunities for dancing. Moving pictures are presented almost nightly in the Town Hall and Somers' Opera House, and concerts and other entertainments are given at intervals. Tennis and picnics are well nigh daily outdoor events, and visitors are frequently invited to these social gatherings, to bridge and other evening parties. The proverbial courtesy and hospitality of St. Georgians ensures a pleasant time for those visitors who love to ramble about the town and display a genuine interest in its affairs.

Freedom from Conventionality.

Beyond everything, however, St. George's is a resort for the lover of freedom from conventionality and excitement—its environments possess charms all their own, there is but one Causeway, one Castle Harbour with its many tinted waters which cover coral gardens so near to the surface in places that they can be touched, a harbour margined with islands noted for their clear white shady beaches, innumerable sea shells, crystal clear bays. Castle Harbour is harbour in name only, as it is not used by any ships. In ancient years its entrance channels were guarded by fortifications that, in those days, must have been very formidable; they were very strongly built and much of the work remains in almost as good condition as when constructed, long before cement was known, and when lime and turtle oil or the blood of whales was used for mortar.

Excursion Across the Harbour.

A pleasing excursion is a trip by ferry steamer from the Market Wharf to St. David's Island, passing Smith's Island en route, calling at Church wharf, then through the Narrows into Great Bay, a harbour

for pilot and fishing boats, and after calling at the eastern wharf, below the Lighthouse, returning to St. George's. The fare is ninepence (eighteen cents) for the round trip. The boat leaves the western end of the Market wharf on week-days at 6, 8, 10 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 and 7 p. m. Extra trip on Saturday at 8.30 p. m. On Sundays the trips are made at 8 and 10 a. m., 12 noon, 2, 4 and 6 p. m. The round trip occupies about fifty minutes.

Ramble to The Cut.

A harbour side ramble to the Cut is a pleasant outing. This was once a narrow passage between the eastern end of St. George's Island and Higgs' Island, but it has been widened and deepened at great expense by the colony until now it is a safe channel for large steamers. Around the northern shore of St. Georges the road leads by Buildings Bay, so called because it is believed to be the place whereat was built one of the two cedar pinnaces in which the shipwrecked party under Sir George Somers left the islands in 1610. The road passes Fort Catherine and several other batteries, also the Naval Tanks—a large expanse of white rock on which water is caught and carried to underground storage tanks. The return journey to town can be made through the Barracks, a series of well-constructed stone buildings, occupied by the Artillery and other units of the Imperial forces which garrison Bermuda.

Oldest Church Site.

St. George's and its vicinity offers to visitors numerous opportunities for little journeys, each possessing its own particular attraction. Within the town itself there are more objects of exceptional interest than are apparent to a casual observer—St. Peter's Church for instance. The first place of worship in Bermuda was built at St. George's in 1612 by Governor Moore, shortly after his arrival. It is recorded of him that, though only a carpenter by trade, he also was "an excellent artist, a good gunner, very witty and industrious." Anyway, after removing his abode from Smiths Island to St. George's, he caused small cabins of palmetto leaves to be fitted up for his wife and family, began the construction of nine forts, taught his fellow colonists the science of arms, the while keeping them busy building more houses and tilling the soil, corn being the main crop. He also, to quote an old record. "framed a church of timber, it was blowne downe by a tempest so that he built another in a more closer place with Palmeta leaves." In 1619 a new church was built of stone, this was rebuilt in 1713 and 1714, and much additional work was done between 1814 and 1832. St. Peters is noteworthy in that it occupies the most ancient English Church site in the western world, and it possesses the anomaly that the majority of its congregation do not face the Altar during Divine service, this being due to the enlargement of the building in a southerly direction in 1814. The Clock tower dates from that year, when it replaced a plain tower which ended in a point surmounted by a weather-cock. The clock, originally constructed for Portsmouth Dockyard, England, was found to be smaller than needed there, so Mr. John Till, a churchwarden who was in England in 1814, on his own responsibility

bought this clock at auction, and on returning home his fellow townsmen were so pleased that they subscribed in one forenoon the amount he had paid for it. Ever since then the clock has been the faithful recorder of the passing hours for the citizens of St. George's. Mr. Till also bought the handsome twelve-light candle burning Chandelier which, disused for many years, was replaced in the church in 1918. The ancient Altar table was in use as long ago as 1624, probably it dates from the settlement of the islands. Made of red cedar, a work of beauty, it was lost sight of for many years after its removal to make way for a new Altar in 1870, but it was found in an outhouse, renovated and placed in a position of honour in the sacred edifice for use in the celebration of the Tercentenary of Parliamentary Institutions, August 1st, 1920. This ancient Altar was restored to its original place (its supplanter being removed) on May 14th, 1922. The Communion vessels of silver are of ancient date; the small Chalice and cover is the Communion Cup sent by the Bermuda Company to Governor Woodhouse in 1625; the large Chalice and cover, the Paten and two Flagons, dating from 1697-8, were given by King William III, and the Christening bowl was the gift of Governor Browne of Salem, Mass., subsequently Governor of Bermuda 1782 to 1788. It was in the early buildings on this ancient site that the Legislature of Bermuda in by-gone years held its sessions. Many interesting tablets in the sacred building commemorate Bermudians and sojourners in these islands in the years of long ago; many of these are works of art, and others deserve attention because of the quaintness of their inscriptions.

An American Warrior's Tomb.

In the surrounding God's Acre many tombstones bear witness to events of the past, the most interesting to the visitor from the United States being just north of the Choir door. Its inscription reads: "In memory of Richard Sutherland Dale, eldest son of Commodore Richard Dale of Philadelphia in the U. S. of America, and Midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He departed this life at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1815, aged 20 years 1 month & 17 days. He lost his right leg in an engagement between the U. S. Frigate President and a squadron of His Britannick Majesty's Ships of War on the 15th of January, A. D. 1815. His confinement caused a severe complaint in his back which in a short time terminated his life. This stone records the tribute of his Parents gratitude to those inhabitants of St. George's whose generous and tender sympathy prompted the kindest attentions to their son while living, and honoured him when dead." The genial and courteous rector of St. George's, Rev. Arthur Tudor Tucker, M. A., will display with pleasure to visitors the treasures of his church, and show the specially interesting tombs in its graveyard—disused since 1853.

Imprisoned the Preacher!

The building now used for the Post Office, with the Custom House on the upper floor, was the old goal and within its walls many American prisoners of war were held during the warfare of 1797 and 1812. The postmasters present office was originally the cell wherein was confined

the first Methodist missionary to Bermuda, Rev. John Stephenson, who landed in the colony in 1799, devoted his special attention to the coloured population, displeased the Governor by so doing, and a special Act of Colonial Parliament was passed on April 25th, 1800 which provided "that no person whatever pretending or having pretended to be a minister of the Gospel, or missionary from any religious society, and not invested with holy orders according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland shall be allowed to preach or propogate in these islands any doctrine upon the Gospel." To the honour of Richard J. Peniston, a member of the House of Assembly, his was the one negative vote cast against this unjust and intolerant measure, which the Grand Jury of the Bermuda Assizes subsequently presented as a violation of the rights of the subject. The Crown disallowed the Act, but in the meantime it had been put into force in the colony, six months imprisonment served by the preacher and by a Mr. Pallas who had allowed the missionary to preach in his house. Mr. Stephenson also had to pay a fine of £50 and costs of Court. This old gaol was badly in need of repairs in 1812, a Governor's Message to the Assembly on January 21st informing them that it was "impossible for the gaoler to prevent the escape of any prisoners that may be committed to his custody."

Headquarters in Blockade Days.

Another interesting point is Rose Hill, now the site of the Hotel St. George. Here stood the residence of Mr. John T. Bourne, local representative of the Confederate States, and his house was the headquarters for blockade running captains and their officers and agents. Many clever schemes for outwitting the Federal blockading fleets were originated at "Rose Hill" and some schemes that were not commendable were also hatched there. Visitors from the Southern States should find this portion of Bermuda of special interest to them.

Poet Moore's Nea.

The author of this handbook has in his library a volume of Moore's Epistles and Odes, dedicated April 10th, 1806 to Francis, Earl of Moira. The famous Irish Poet was appointed to fill the position of Registrar of the Court of Admiralty in Bermuda, and he arrived in the islands on board H. M. S. Driver in January 1804. He left again in April of that same year for New York, leaving a Deputy to fill his place, and because of continued absence Moore was superseded in 1844. Moore's sojourn in Bermuda was of only three months' duration, and it is believed he lived somewhere in the vicinity of Rose Hill, and undoubtedly he paid frequent visits to Walsingham House, then the home of Mr. Samuel Trott (subsequently President of Bermuda). Not far from Rose Hill was the home of Nea, the young lady to whom the poet indited some of his most passionate Odes. In a footnote to the Ode "Well—peace to thy heart, though another's it be," written when he "had some idea of leaving Bermuda and visiting the West Indies," Moore says "The women of Bermuda, although not generally handsome, have an affectionate languor in their look and manner, which is always interesting. What the French imply by their epithet

aimante seems very much the character of the young Bermudian girls—that predisposition to loving, which, without being awakened by any particular object, diffuses itself through the general manner in a tone of tenderness which never fails to fascinate." Poor Moore, ardently in love with Nea, a man with a heartache for the unattainable a man with a past,—thus he wrote:

"Nea, tempt me not to love again,
There was a time when love was sweet;
Dear Nea! had I known thee then
Our souls had not been slow to meet!

Nea's old home is now only a ruin on the slope of a hillside near the northern end of the narrow roadway east of the St. George, now known as Old Maid's Alley, a popular walkway. This pathway Moore describes as a "Valley of Limes," citrus fruit growing abundantly in Bermuda in those days. Anyway, the "Nea" of Moore's poems, Hester Louisa, age 16, daughter of Tudor Tucker a cousin of United States Treasurer Thomas Tudor Tucker, married a Bermudian, William Tucker, and the family vault in the Parish churchyard doubtless is her last earthly resting place. One of her children, Rev. R. T. Tucker, D. D., was Rector of St. George's from 1839 until his death in 1868.

A Remarkable Masonic Lodge.

Other than the old church, St. Peter's, the most interesting building in St. George's is the home of Masonic Lodge St. George No. 200, Grand Registry of Scotland, located on the northern side of Water Street a little east of the Market Square. This building originally was the State House of Bermuda during the years when St. George's was the seat of government. It is shown on a map of 1623, and it probably will endure throughout many more centuries because of its heavy walls and unique construction. It is built of blocks of hard limestone, with walls two feet thick, and the structure is neither square nor plumb! There is no direct connection between its roof and ceiling, the roof being carried on a wall one foot thick by two feet high, which in turn rests on the main walls on the remaining surface of which rest the massive cedar joists which carry the ceiling! The stone slated roof is of comparatively modern construction, but here again there is the unusual feature that the wood used is teak. The candelabra in the auditorium belonged to the Lodge of the 42nd Highlanders, stationed in Bermuda in the 50's of the past century; each of the discs under the candle holders carries a masonic emblem, and on the central balance weight are the figures 266, the original number of Lodge St. George which prides itself on being the oldest Masonic Lodge in the western hemisphere under the Grand Registry of Scotland. The Lodge may be called the Mecca of visiting members of the Fraternity and it possesses many items of Masonic and general interest.

The Somers Gardens.

The Somers Gardens, on the north side of York Street, northeast of the Market Square, deserve more than a casual visit. These gardens formed a portion of the grounds of Government House until 1815,

when the Capital was transferred to Hamilton. Many tropical trees and plants are to be found in this delightful public park which was renamed "Somers Gardens" by the Prince of Wales on October 3rd, 1920, on which occasion he also planted a cedar tree to the north of the entrance terrace. Near by, inlet into the southern wall, is a memorial tablet of white marble erected by Governor Lefroy, the inscription recording that "Near this spot was interred in the year 1610, the heart of the Heroic Admiral Sir George Somers, Kt., who nobly sacrificed his life to carry succour to the infant and suffering plantation now the State of Virginia. To preserve his fame to future ages, near the scene of his memorable shipwreck of 1609, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony for the time being, caused this tablet to be erected, 1876." Below is a tomb on which rests a slab of dark stone inscribed "Charlotte Hope, Posuit, Johannes Hope, Praefectus, 24th Decem. Anno 1726. There was a John Hope who served as Governor of Bermuda from 1722 to 1727 and it is believed this slab records the death of his wife. Originally there were two tombs within an enclosure at this spot, and in May 1819 Admiral Sir David Milne, accompanied by the Mayor and Magistrates of St. George's, opened both vaults. Nothing is recorded as to the contents of the Hope tomb, but the other, thought to contain the heart and bowels of Admiral Somers, had in it only the fragments of an opaque glass bottle, some decayed bones, and a pebble. When Sir George died in 1610 his body was embalmed and taken to England, the heart, etc., being buried in Bermuda, the place being marked by a wooden cross. Soon this was forgotten, for in 1620 Captain Nathaniel Butler, the then Governor, accidentally found a little cross erected in a bye-place amongst a number of bushes, and having ascertained this was the place where the heart was buried he resolved to erect there a more suitable memorial. To use the old chronicler's words:—"So finding also a great marble stone brought out of England hee caused it by masons to be wrought handsomely and laid over the place which hee inuironed with a square wall of hewen stone, Tombe like: wherein hee caused to be grauen this Epitaph he had composed, and fixed it vpon the Marble stone, and thus it was,

In the yeere 1 6 1 1,
Noble Sir George Summers went hence to heauen;
Whose noble well tri'd worth that held him still imploid,
Gau'e him the knowledge of the world so wide.
Hence 'twas by heauens decree, that to this place
He brought new guests, and name to mutual grace.
At last his soule and body being to part,
He here bequeathed his entrailes and his heart."

The date of Sir George Somers' death actually was November 9th 1610, but poetic license seems to be responsible for the date 1611 given on the slab.

Governor Hope, a century later, was a very unpopular administrator, so much so that petitions for his removal went to the King; a conspiracy against him also existed, and having reason to fear the resentment of the people he sought leave of absence and resigned his office during the year following his wife's death. It is, therefore, more than likely that in preference to the Parish Churchyard, he laid her body to rest within the enclosure in Government House grounds near to the Somers

Tomb. This would account for the two vaults found by Admiral Milne in 1819. Neglect soon again caused this hallowed spot to be forgotten, for in 1841 a record of the period says "Tradition still points out a narrow enclosure at the bottom of Government House garden as the place, and in the midst of rubbish and weeds, a mutilated slab of a coarse description of stone may be distinguished. This is said to be the monument erected by Governor Butler; but it is not marble nor has it any record graven on it. It is hardly possible that letters or figures could be cut on the slab now exhibited, although the expression used by Smith 'fixed it upon' may have meant that the inscription was graven on a plate."

The keen interest in Bermuda's history which was shown by General Sir J. H. Lefroy, Governor from 1871 to 1877, led him to a careful search for the Somers Tomb, but by that time more changes had taken place at the bottom of the garden, and, having satisfied himself beyond reasonable doubt as to the approximate location, he had the memorial tablet previously described inset into the wall. The tomb which, in Admiral Milne's time, was thought to contain the heart of Admiral Somers, appears to have been lost sight of once more, for the author is informed by a St. Georgian whose memory could reach back of 1876, that the whole of the southern section of the garden was a tangle of canes and rank vegetation, and the southern wall was well to the south of its present position, so far in fact that the street was only wide enough for one cart to pass between its north and south boundaries. The enclosure which still existed in the 40's had entirely disappeared, and the Somers grave had also been covered with the debris of decayed vegetation. When the growth was cleared away in 1876 only the Hope vault appears to have been found, but the other vault actually lies under the adjacent street, about three feet south of the Hope vault; the author has a chip of the heavy stone which covered it in 1819, and a portion of this slab still exists in St. George's. The original Marble slab erected by Governor Butler is said to be at the base of a baker's oven in that town!

The most conspicuous object on entering the Gardens is a column of Bermuda limestone, unveiled by the late General Sir F. W. Kitchener, Governor, on February 14th, 1911 in commemoration of the shipwreck of Admiral Somers in 1609. The design of the Memorial was prepared by Mr. George H. Hutchings, a Bermudian, and it was awarded a prize offered by the Legislature. A bronze tablet on the column presents in bas-relief a portrait of Admiral Somers, a picture of the "Sea Venture" wrecked on the reefs, and the decidedly inaccurate statement (for which the designer of the Memorial was not responsible): "In commemoration of the settlement of these islands on the 22nd of July 1609 and in honour of Admiral Sir George Somers, Kt., at whose instance largely the settlement was effected, this Memorial has been erected out of a grant made by the Legislature of this colony." The wreck occurred on July 28th, not 22nd, and it is absurd that so misleading a statement should be on an official commemorative tablet.

To the north, near the tool shed, is a cedar tree planted in 1920 by the Prince of Wales. In the centre of the grounds grows a tree commonly called the "Monkey Puzzle," (Sand Box, "Hura crepitans") and inspection will reveal the appropriateness of the name, the stem

being covered with myriads of sharp thorns. Near by is a Poinciana tree which is quite a curiosity. Many years ago a great gale caused its trunk to split, and to save the tree chains were placed around its branches, connected by an iron bar. Little by little the chains have cut their way into these branches, and the wounds in turn have completely healed and the chains are embedded in the substance of the tree. A clump of date palms at the eastern end of the Gardens is about two hundred years old; several of the finest palms in this clump were destroyed during storms in recent years.

Post Office.

This building, located on Water Street, one block west of the Square, was the Gaol in which prisoners were kept during the early centuries of Bermuda's history. Its walls are shells of ordinary Bermuda building stone between which are slabs of hard limestone. Within its walls prisoners of the American war of Independence were confined under conditions so disgusting to the feelings of Bermudians that the Legislature sent very severely worded messages of expostulation to the Governor. Stephenson, the first Methodist missionary to the islands, was also placed in this prison for six months. The building now serves the purposes of the Post Office, on the ground floor, and the Custom House is upstairs.

Library of Historical Society.

On King Street (or Kent Street as it is now designated) is the building occupied by the Library of the St. George's Historical Society, which well repays a visit. Miss Lilian Hayward, Librarian, is ever ready to answer enquiries and, with characteristic St. George's courtesy, display to visitors the treasures in her keeping. Apart from these items there are many modern books which provide pleasing reading. The library is open on Monday, 3 to 5; Tuesday, 9 to 11 and 3 to 5; Wednesday, 9 to 11; Thursday, 9 to 11; Friday, 3 to 5; Saturday, 3 to 5.

Unfinished Church.

Some fifty years ago St. Georgians thought it would be a good thing to erect on the summit of Government Hill a new, large, handsome church building, to take the place of ancient St. Peter's. Work continued for a period, but certain difficulties arose, as the result of which the building remains unfinished. It is earnestly to be hoped, no matter what may be done with this building in years to come, the venerable and historic parish church will not be abandoned and allowed to become a ruin.

ST. DAVID'S ISLAND.

St. David's Island, across the harbour from St. George's, offers many inducements to visitors who love quiet living. It is a bit of old time Bermuda in the habits of its inhabitants, and until the past decade a few of their number had never crossed the harbour to St. George's notwithstanding that they had lived to a good old age. The

only means of communication is by steam ferry boat from the Market Wharf at St. George's, or by specially chartered row, sail, or motor boat. St. David's is a part of the Parish of St. George. According to Norwood's survey made in 1662-63, there are about 510 acres all told, land and rock included, in St. David's Island, but within this limited area are some of the most productive and best cared for farms in Bermuda. One of the greatest rarities of the present day, though within the past quarter century a valuable article of export, is genuine Bermuda arrowroot grown from pure Bermuda stock. The finest grade produced in the colony is to be found on St. David's Island. A very interesting series of views are afforded by the Lighthouse.

CASTLE HARBOUR AND TUCKERS TOWN.

Castle Harbour derives its name from the ancient castles or forts, erected when the colony was settled over three centuries ago, and their ruins, defying the ravages of time to a remarkable degree, bear witness to the durability of Bermuda stone and to the good work of those old time builders. At one time used for anchorage of warships and other vessels, the constant growth of coral shoals has placed so many obstacles in the way of navigation that only expert boatmen, who know the whereabouts of deep water, can safely make voyages over this exquisite sheet of water even in comparatively small boats. Dredging operations were in progress during the past summer to open a channel for more direct steam and sail-boat communication between St. George's and Tuckers Town. Visitors will enjoy a trip to Castle Island and the other islands at the eastern end of the Harbour, but a permit must be obtained from the Director of Works, Hamilton, in order to comply with regulations. The islands are without any inhabitants other than birds and crabs. Coopers Island, privately owned, is the largest island between St. Davids and the castles, and it is believed to be the place of safe keeping chosen for the hiding of great treasure by Spaniards long before the settlement of Bermuda. At any rate a Bermudian, Joseph Ming, in 1693 is recorded as deposing that his grandfather proceeded to England some sixty years prior to that date for the purpose of buying Cooper's Island from the Bermuda Company to whom he made such a rich present of "Ambergris" that, in return, they offered to give him the whole of St. David's Island! But he preferred Cooper's Island, and his wish was granted: unfortunately he did not succeed in locating the treasure, and one of the great yellow-wood trees, bearing an inscription, believed to be a guiding mark to one lot of treasure, is specially mentioned in old time records as being fastened to a boat in order to be taken to St. Georges, but it broke loose and went to the bottom somewhere on the journey. Near by is Non Such Island, occasionally used for Quarantine purposes. At the western side of Castle Harbour is Long Bird Island and the Causeway to the main island of Bermuda, at the eastern end of which lies the area known as Tuckers Town, now the Mid Ocean Golf Course. Very fine bathing is available in this vicinity, but visitors should not venture into the surf unless accompanied by men who are strong swimmers and well experienced in local conditions—occasionally the undertow is strong and at such times bathing is attended by some risk.

HARRINGTON SOUND.

This is landlocked sheet of water, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, which has its only visible entrance at its western end, near the Flatts, a narrow opening spanned by a wooden bridge beneath which the water swirls with great force as the tide rises or falls in Flatts Harbour. Several years ago an effort was made to create a natural fish preserve in the Sound, but unknown underground passages to the sea and other unexpected difficulties compelled abandonment of the project. A rock in the waters of the Sound almost midway between the Flatts and the Devil's Hole bears a striking resemblance to a crouching lion, hence its name, Lion Rock. The Devil's Hole is a natural grotto which will be referred to under the heading "Caves and Grottoes." A delightful excursion, though only obtainable in a specially chartered boat, is a cruise around Harrington Sound, closely hugging the shore and following its course in and out of the many pretty little bays with which it is indented. A landing should be made at Abbott's Cliffs, and a climb to the top is well repaid by the view there to be obtained.

SPANISH ROCK.

On the southern shore of Bermuda, near Spital Pond, a little east of Smiths Church, is the historic Spanish Rock, of which mention has already been made in this book under the heading "Proposed Spanish Settlement." A curious rock formation, called the Chequer Board, is also in this vicinity, and it is believed that its remarkably scored surface is the result of the action of the sea.

DEVONSHIRE CHURCH.

On the Middle Road between Hamilton and the Flatts is Old Devonshire Church, with its modern successor near by. This simple specimen of old time workmanship is of particular interest because it exhibits the handiwork of the shipwright more than the ordinary builder. Around its walls, helping to make every portion of the overhead woodwork the more secure, are staunch pieces of wood of the shape known as a shipsknee. The cedar Chancel screen is also of interest, though of more modern make. The west end gallery is reminiscent of the days of slavery, as they were restricted to that portion of the sacred building. An interesting relic of ancient days is a silver Beaker bequeathed in 1654 by former Governor Roger Wood for the use of the people of Devonshire Tribe in the administration of the Lord's Supper. The adjoining churchyard contains what is thought to be the oldest cedar tree in Bermuda; it is hollow, and another cedar is growing within the space—literally a tree within a tree.

Near to the new Parish Church in Devonshire (Christ's Church) stands a commodious and attractive building, Cavenish Hall, recently erected, and used as a schoolhouse, and for entertainments and other public gatherings tending towards the general welfare of the parish.

PAGET.

Paget is sometimes called the residential suburb of Hamilton, and certainly its delightful location facing the city across the harbour does

encourage everyone who can afford to do so to live within its boundaries. Practically all land available for sale to aliens has been taken, although occasionally some changes do take place at ever increasing prices. There are several very select boarding houses and hotels, including The South Shore Hotel on the ocean side at Elba Beach, a very popular place for sea bathing, for which busses leave Hamilton at intervals each day. Near Elbow Bay there is to be seen a few inches of a chimney—all that is above ground of a cottage which has been buried under drifting sand during the past century.

SALT KETTLE.

This is a well populated centre across the harbour in a southwesterly direction from Hamilton, with which it is connected by row and steam ferry services, the latter operating on the following schedule (subject to change): Leave Hamilton, 8 a. m. and every half hour thereafter to 7 p. m., then 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45, 11.15, 12 midnight. The 9.30 to noon, 2 to 5 p. m., trips call at Darrell's Wharf instead of Salt Kettle. Saturday night trips leave Hamilton 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 12 midnight. On Sundays, starting at 8.45 a. m., trips are made every half hour (10.15, 10.45 etc.) to 12.45 p. m., and from 2.15 p. m., to 10.45. Most of the Sunday trips use Darrell's Wharf, near Salt Kettle, as the landing place. Motor boats also ply at frequent intervals. Fare three pence (six cents); Extra charge for evening and Sunday trips.

Salt Kettle derives its name from its association with Bermuda's salt industry in bygone years. Many fine homes have been built in the vicinity by Bermudians, and by American and other visitors, and the late President Wilson selected "Glencove," a house at Salt Kettle, as his place of residence when he was in Bermuda towards the end of 1912 when he was President-elect of the United States. Near Salt Kettle Bay is the Hotel Inverurie and about half a mile beyond is the Hotel Belmont, each hotel providing facilities for sea bathing. Special motor boat services ply between these hotels and Hamilton.

WARWICK AND WESTWARD.

The fertile soil of this portion of Bermuda accounts for the large number of farms in these two parishes, but there also are many fine residential properties, some of which are owned by prominent Canadian and American visitors who spend their winters in Bermuda. Three main roads traverse Warwick, two continuing through Southampton as far as Port Royal, and thence to Somerset Bridge there is only one. Doubtless if the proposed Railway comes into operation these Parishes, or at any rate the portions near to the route of the railway, will in time become important and valuable residential areas. Riddle's Bay Golf Course lies at the north-western point of Warwick.

In Warwick Parish there are two important centres for public assemblies, the Lough Memorial Hall, and the Thorburn Memorial Hall, each of which is available for meetings, lectures, concerts, and other entertainments having as their purpose the uplift of the community.

Lough Memorial Hall is located on the slope of the hillside facing St. Mary's, the parish Church of Warwick. It is ideally situated, and by it passes the road to the Khyber Pass. This Hall stands as a memorial to the valued services of John Francis Burnaby Lumley Lough, rector of Paget and Warwick from 1866 to 1899, Archdeacon of Bermuda 1894 to 1896.

Thorburn Memorial Hall, also on the Middle Road in Warwick Parish, is adjacent to Christ Church, one of Bermuda's most ancient places of worship and the oldest Presbyterian Church in the British overseas Empire. Within the hallowed walls of this Church the famous Methodist preacher George Whitefield preached to crowded congregations for eight successive Sundays in 1748, after being forbidden by Governor William Popple to preach in the Parish Churches notwithstanding the fact that their Ministers welcomed the presence of the great evangelist. The pulpit from which he delivered his sermons still exists and it is an object of respectful interest to visitors to Christ Church. Thorburn Hall, is a Memorial to the valued services of the Rev. Walter Thorburn, Pastor of that church from 1852 to 1881.

Admirably situated in Warwick Parish, on the Middle Road, not far from the Paget boundary, is Warwick Academy, recently rebuilt and greatly enlarged to meet increasing requirements. This is one of Bermuda's most popular and prosperous educational establishments, and it is one of the oldest of their number.

KHYBER PASS.

This is one of the most interesting, though somewhat rough, drive-ways in Bermuda, the road passing between high walls of coral rock. Cut clear through a hill it is an example of the manner in which old time Bermudians placed their roads where they needed them, regardless of the labour involved. This road leads to Long Bay on the South Shore, forming a reversed Z after rounding Lusher Hill, or if the first sharp turn is not taken it continues on through pleasant scenery to the boundary of Southampton Parish, near which it branches into roads leading the one to the South Shore and the other to the North Shore main roads.

WARWICK CAMP.

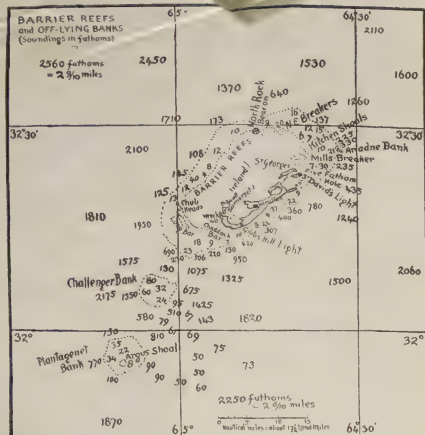
This Camp is occupied only during such periods as it is needed by the Military in connection with the Rifle Ranges on the southern coast. The Volunteer Corps also occasionally make use of the camp for purposes of training. Each year during the spring a Naval and Military Rifle Meeting is held at these ranges, and competition invariably is of the keenest possible description.

GIBBS HILL AND RIDDELL'S BAY.

The view from the Lighthouse is superb, and it will be dealt with more particularly in the paragraph on Lighthouses (see index). The fine Golf Course at Riddell's Bay is also specially mentioned under the heading "Golf Courses."



THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

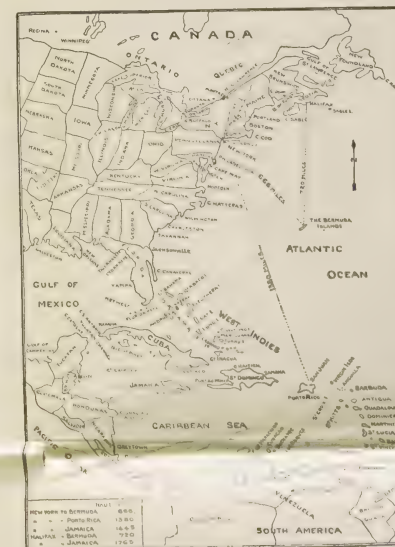
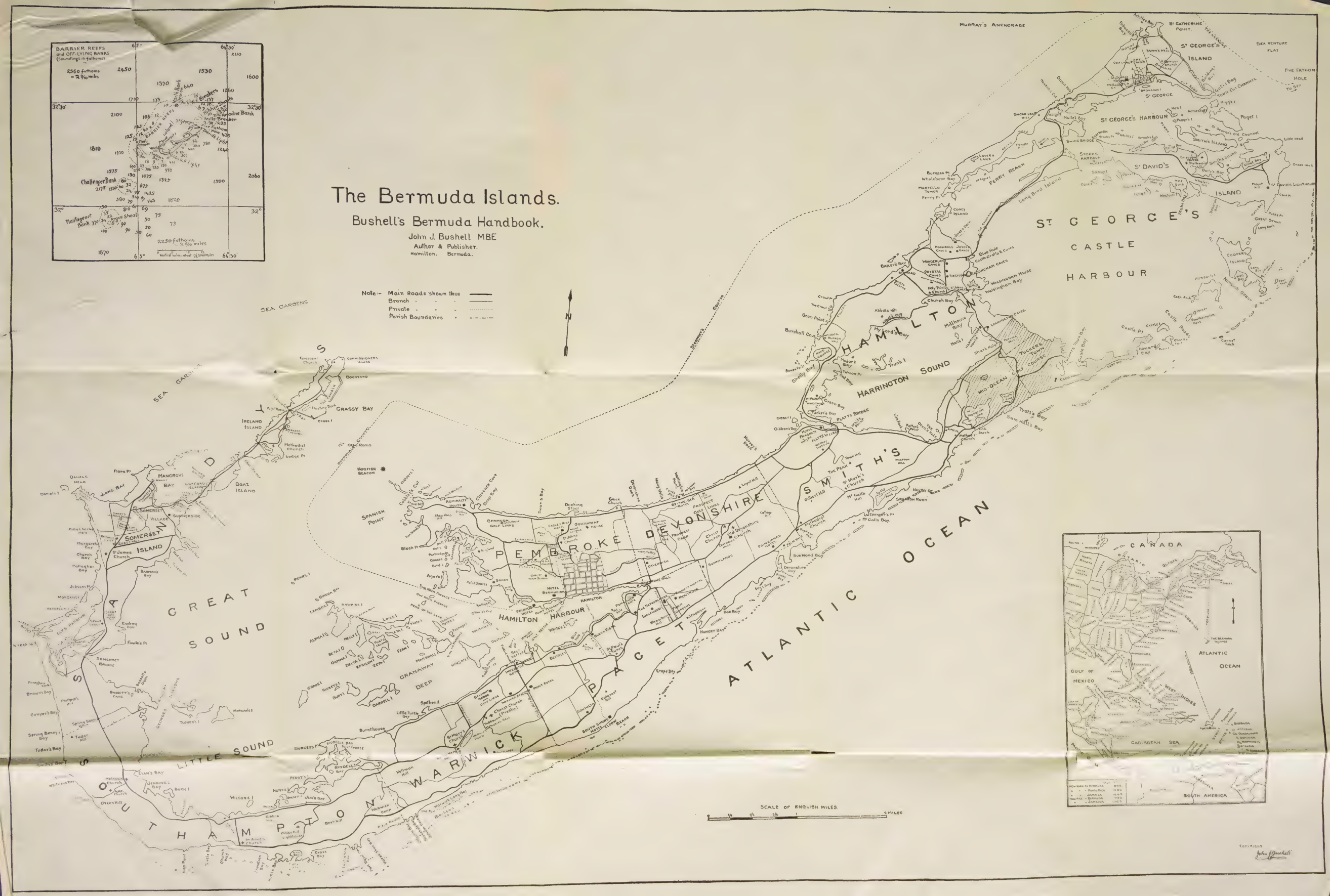


The Bermuda Islands.

Bushell's Bermuda Handbook.

John J. Bushell MBE
Author & Publisher.
Hamilton, Bermuda.

Note: Main Roads shown thus ———
Branch ———
Private - - -
Parish Boundaries . . .



SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

SOMERSET.

Somerset Island is at the western end of the main island of Bermuda, with which it is united by a short bridge. The name is derived from the fact that shortly after the return to Bermuda of Sir George Somers in 1610, he decided to establish a plantation in the western portion of the islands, and he chose this island, which he designated "Somers Seate" which has been corrupted to Somerset. Quite a number of houses and places of business are located in the section known as Mangrove Bay, and doubtless in due course the necessary steps will be taken to incorporate as a Town. Undoubtedly in the near future Somerset will be one of the most valuable property sites in the Bermudas, because of its pleasant surroundings, accessibility by ferry from Hamilton, and other advantages. The Bridge section is also growing, and from this point on to the northern tip where another bridge connects it with Watford Island, Somerset presents picturesque land and water scenery that, possibly, no other part of Bermuda can excel. Ely's Harbour is a delightful sheet of water, sheltered from western seas by a chain of small islands; various inlets in the vicinity, notably the Scaur, add to the pleasures of visitors who love boating. At Gibbs Point, across the Scaur, is a remarkable formation known as the Cathedral Rocks, due to the erosion of a soft sandy bed underlying an overhead mass of limestone. The appearance of the supporting pillars and arches, which resemble in miniature an ancient ruin, gave to this interesting object its popular name. On the vertical sides of the road where it is cut through Scaur Hill are some scriptural quotations in large letters which were cut during the latter part of the last century by an aged resident. Boiling Hole, on the waterside of private property opposite Scaur Lodge, is worth seeing under certain conditions of wind and tide. From the top of Scaur Hill, where there is a disused fort, some delightful views are obtainable, and among other interesting features will be found, near the foot of a flight of steps on the hillside, a markstone bearing an inscription which tells the onlooker that to London, England, is 3076 miles.

Ferry Service.

A steam ferry service connects Somerset, Ireland Island, and Hamilton, the schedule of sailings being as follows (subject to change): Leave Hamilton 6 a. m., 9.15 a. m., 3.15 p. m., 5.30 p. m. The 9.15 a. m. trip calls at Mangrove Bay, the other trips at Cavello Bay, Somerset. An extra trip is made at 9.00 o'clock on Saturday evening for Cavello Bay. Sunday trips are at 9 a. m., 1 p. m., 5 p. m., landing at Cavello Bay. Some of the trips call at Ireland Island en route for Somerset, others make this call after landing passengers at Somerset. Fare two shillings each way (48c). Stage coaches also operate between Somerset and Hamilton, and from Somerset to Ireland Island.

WATFORD AND BOAZ ISLANDS.

Watford is connected to Somerset by a bridge opened in 1903, prior to which date the only way across was by a ferry boat drawn by ropes. The present bridge has a swinging section in its centre which permits the passage of ferry steamers and other local craft, but the opening,

only forty feet, is not looked upon with favour by pilots of the ferry steamers during windy weather, and another landing place has been provided at Cavello Bay. Boaz is to the north of Watford Island, linked by a bridge, and to Ireland Island by another bridge known as Gray's Bridge. Neither of these islands are of special interest to visitors beyond the fact that they are military outpost stations.

IRELAND ISLAND AND DOCKYARD.

Originally known as Long Point, a place whence in bygone days Fire drakes and other fearsome apparitions are said to have travelled on their way to hordes of buried treasure on nearby islands, Ireland Island is one of the most interesting parts of Bermuda, because it is the headquarters of the British Navy in the North Atlantic. Bought from its owners in 1809 by the Imperial authorities under an Act of Bermuda's Parliament, passed in 1795, a series of massive fortifications have been erected, and an extensive Dockyard established for the convenience of the Navy. There are machine shops fitted with appliances for all kinds of repair work, and of special interest is the great Floating Dock, moored in a camber which is protected from Grassy Bay by a lengthy breakwater of concrete construction. This dock is capable of lifting a ship of 17,500 tons, and it was brought to Bermuda in 1902, when it replaced an earlier floating dock that originally was the largest in the world. Visitors are permitted to inspect the dockyard on week-days between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon, but Cameras must be left at the Dockyard gates. An ideal trip is by the 9.15 a. m. steamer from the foot of Queen Street, Hamilton, returning from Ireland Island by carriage, stopping at Somerset for luncheon and sightseeing, in which case arrangements should be made in advance for a carriage from a Somerset livery, the hire of which will be about £15.0 for a single carriage (3 passengers and driver), £25.0 for a double (5 passengers and driver.)

THE SEA GARDENS.

No visitor to Bermuda should omit to take a trip to the Sea Gardens' a wonderful natural aquarium which extends from close inshore out to the great barrier reef which almost encircles the entire group of islands. Special excursion boats ply twice a day (Sunday excepted) from Hamilton during the winter season, and the outing invariably proves to be most enjoyable and memorable. It is impossible to paint in words a true to life picture of the beautiful colourings of the corals, weeds, and fishes, their diversity of forms and almost incessant movements, which are plainly visible through the glass bottom of the boat as it drifts over the calm surface of the crystal clear sea. Growing on the sandy bottom and from rocky ledges are graceful sea rods, sea fans, exquisite sprays of many tinted weeds, scarlet or green sponges, and coral in almost endless variety from delicately branched specimens to huge round masses which are called brainstones because of their peculiar appearance. Swimming to and fro amidst the gently waving "plants" of Father Neptune's gardens are many species of fish, the brilliant blue and gold Angel fish being particularly handsome, the Parrot fish also exhibiting some wonderful colourings. Those beautiful

flowers of the sea, the Anemone, are also visible here and there, the name of this living polyp being given because the spread-out tentacles somewhat resemble the Anemone of the vegetable kingdom. There is an incessant change of colour and form visible as the boat slowly passes over the gardens, and invariably all too soon for the enthusiastic party on board the vessel heads inshore. Sea Gardens on a smaller scale exist in Castle Harbour, Harrington Sound, and almost everywhere throughout the waters of Bermuda, although they cannot be compared with those regularly visited by the special excursion boats. Hours of departure from Hamilton are about 2 p. m. on day of arrival of New York steamer, morning (9.30) and afternoon of following day, and other trips as the demand warrants. Duration about three hours; fare \$1.50. There are two separate lines operating from Hamilton, a motor boat service operates at St. Georges, and occasional excursions are made from the Flatts.

NORTH ROCK.

Lying far out, some nine miles to sea, are the northern barrier reefs (Nature's breakwater) and North Rock. The pinnacle of this, the only remnant of a previous group of islands, is well worth visiting, and when H. M. S. Bacchante brought here the Royal Princes in 1880 they visited it, and, in "The Cruise of H. M. S. Bacchante," published by McMillan of London, there is the following very descriptive reference to North Rock and its surroundings: "We could scarcely have had a better day for seeing the reefs, as there was just sufficient and not too much sunlight. The patches of the reef show out as spots under the water, with light green stripes round and between them where there is a sandy bottom * * * we approached within a cable's length of the North Rock, and then got into the steam pinnaces, which we had been towing astern, and from them landed on it. It consists of three or four jagged brown sandstone teeth, that stand up a dozen or fifteen feet above the water and rise from a widespread and submerged stone plateau in the midst of the North reefs. These brown rocks are geologically older than any portion of Bermuda now visible, and are the remains of an older island that once existed on the northern lip of the oval top of the Bermudian ocean peaks, but which is all gone. The reef round them on which we landed is covered by the sea at high water. We had brought sea glasses (funnels of wood about a yard long, with a piece of plate glass at the lower end), which you dip into the water, and looking down through these over the sides of the pinnacle, we had a good gaze at the bottom. There we saw lilac-coloured wavy fans, and large lumps of brain coral, with pearl oysters amongst them, and sea anemones of all sorts and other branches of coral of every shape and size. Amongst them and on them all kinds of seaweed of every hue—black, green, red, bronze, pink, yellow—were growing. Owing to the clearness of the water the smallest motion of the many coloured fish roaming through the delicate fronds of coral in and out among the weed, could be distinctly observed."

An absolutely calm day is necessary for visiting the Rock, and spring or neap tide if practicable. In stormy or rough weather a line of heavy surf and breakers is visible from the north shore and plainly reveals the danger of the outer coast-line.

SCENERY.

*"Believe me * * * * when the zephyrs bland
 Floated our bark to this enchanted land—
 These leafy isles upon the ocean thrown,
 Like studs of emerald o'er a silver zone,—
 Not all the charm that ethnic fancy gave
 To blessed arbors o'er the western wave
 Could wake a dream, more soothing or sublime."*

(Tom Moore).

BERMUDA—picturesque, fairylike, charming Bermuda—may be described as a land of cedars, oleanders, lilies and sloping hillsides, green with verdure, and shimmering under a southern sun, with a misty haze of violet hovering over all; for the horizon there is a sea of emerald hue, shading at times to turquoise blue, with purple patches marking the shoals, and ever and anon the white sails of a fishing boat flashing in the sunlight. Under its cliffs the waves have worn out roomy caves and hollows decorated by Nature's handiwork with stalactites, with alternate low-pitched and vaulted roof—veritable Neptune's grottoes. On its hillsides the glimpses of white houses and cottages, peeping from the cedar groves, are entrancing and induced the famous Bard of Erin, Tom Moore, to say that they permitted an illusion which rendered all Bermudian scenery particularly interesting—to quote his own words:—"In the short but beautiful twilight of the spring evenings, the white cottages * * * but partially seen through the trees that surround them, assume often the appearance of little Grecian temples; and a vivid fancy may embellish the poor fisherman's hut with columns such as the pencil of a Claude might imitate."

The North Shore may be said to extend from Spanish Point, at the western end of Pembroke Parish, passing Clarence Cove and the Admiral's House, the Ducking Stool, Government House, the Flatts Village, Shelly Bay and Bailey's Bay, on over the Causeway and Swing Bridge to the former Capital of the islands, St. George's. From Spanish Point (where there is a fine bay of sand), Ireland Island is easily seen, with its Dockyard on the one side, and perhaps the fleet at anchor in Grassy Bay, while to the east in the far distance, is visible a faint outline of St. George's shore. The coast most of the way is bold and rocky, honeycombed by the action of the sea into many fantastic caves or caverns, but not of dimensions enough to warrant visiting, the approach by boat being risky, except in very calm weather.

The South Shore practically extends from Ireland Island and Somerset at the western end of the islands to Tucker's Town point at the east. The long line of almost continuous and imposing cliffs which face the ocean, make the South Shore wild with its magnificence; and for its seclusion, picturesque effect of glens and white abodes, with its white sandy bays, clear waters and jagged rocky promontories, it is more romantic than the northern side of the islands. The barrier reefs lie close in shore, and, as a consequence, when a heavy swell sets in from the south, or when the sea is lashed into a fury with a succession of gales, there is a magnificent surf breaking far upon the beaches or dashing against the rocky portals of one or other of its

numerous bays—fountains seem to be playing in all directions, and the effect of roller after roller, in rapid succession, coming towards the shore (the last of the series occasionally reaching the rocks without breaking), is beyond description. Many exquisite photographs of sea and rock are obtainable, and are well worth the trouble and time expended—but if possible select a rising tide and a ground swell. Between Gibb's Hill and Castle Island are several sandy mounds, having the appearance of white cliffs, and these are known as the Sand Hills, or Shifting Sands; in some places they have so far encroached on the land as to cover up trees, and a chimney alone remains above the sand in one spot (Paget) to point out where a house once stood. In the researches undertaken for the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia by A. Heilprin, these shifting sands are alluded to, and he leans to the opinion that blown gradually inwards, they have had much to do with increasing the height of land which traverses Paget and Somerset. This sand blown into the coral interstices, hardens rapidly by percolation, and forms a new rock substance called by geologists "Æolian rocks."

It has been remarked by Ruskin that Nature abhors a straight line, and whoever laid out the Bermuda roads must have borne this in mind, for their continuous winding constitutes their great beauty; wherever a hill interfered it has been cut through, presenting thereby a most picturesque appearance. Long stretches with easy grades and gentle undulations afford unusual facilities to cyclists, who take advantage of the various roads in great numbers, and the English made bicycles which are available for hire are exceptionally smooth running and easy to pedal. (See advts.) A feature that adds to the romantic appearance of the wayside is the absence of fences prevalent elsewhere, and the substitution for them of stone walls, many bearing traces of long ago. These, dotted with the universal life plants, ferns and creepers of all kinds, have not the monotony presented by stiff rail fences, and, moreover, many of the flowers which grow in abundance are the hot house plants of more northern climes, and there is apparently no period of the year in which flowering plants do not greet the eye.

FORMATION.

Of Coral formation, the Bermudas are low-lying and everything is on a small scale, which seen from the deck of the steamer approaching the land, in no way indicates the great variety of scenery contained within the limited area over which the group extends. Isolated in the Atlantic Ocean the Bermudas are probably the most remote islands from any other land, St. Helena excepted, and it is generally understood that they are the most northerly point at which the coral insect is known to live and carry on its constructive work. The appearance of the islands on the map, and the soundings taken around them, show that they are built on a succession of peaks of a submerged mountain, the relic of a prehistoric world, probably Atlantis; peaks which, although submerged, were sufficiently near to the surface to enable the coral insect to do its work throughout untold ages, then forced upward above the water and again submerged, over and over again, so that when the surface of the earth finally settled down to a period of rest Bermuda contained layer upon layer of rock filled with sea shells,

rock filled with land shells, with occasional layers of red earth, cedar stumps, and other deposits, in irregular order, and these are to be seen by present day visitors in many of the rock-walls which border the roadsides.

About twenty miles southeast of Bermuda two other submerged peaks come to within from 20 to 30 fathoms of the surface. The one is named the Challenger Bank, and the next the Plantagenet Bank on which is the Argus Shoal with only 8 fathoms of water. Each bank is four or five miles in diameter, and in less than a mile the depth of water increases to over two thousand fathoms except in the direction of Bermuda, these peaks being portions of the mighty submerged mountain which carries the Bermuda islands on its highest points. Its sides are a series of terrific precipices, falling in the northwest to 2560 fathoms, northeast 2160, south 2250 and southeast 2060. Bermudians and visitors to the islands have no cause to worry, however, for notwithstanding the violent volcanic eruptions and great earthquakes in the West Indies and other parts of the world within recent years, no effect of any of these convulsions has been felt in the islands. There are stalactites and stalagmites in the caves that have taken ages to form, and they are intact, which shows that during their time at least there has been no local disturbances of any consequence, although there are in the same caves very clear evidences of the terrific power of the forces of nature which were exerted in much earlier periods of earth's history.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

To displease a Bermudian call him a West Indian or say that his beloved island is of the West Indies. It is quite unnecessary and incorrect to add the letters "B. W. I." (British West Indies) after the word Bermuda on a letter sent through the post, for Bermuda is not connected in any way, geographically, climatically, politically, commercially, nor socially, with the West Indies, nor are the habits and customs of the people those of residents in the southern islands. The nearest land is in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, 568 nautical miles; Bermuda is out in the ocean, directly opposite to Charleston, South Carolina, and only 666 miles from New York, 720 from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The islands of the West Indies are located at greater distances than these to the south of Bermuda, for instance, Turks Islands 759 miles, Nassau, Bahamas, 820; Barbados, 1200; Trinidad, 1337; Kingston, Jamaica, 1142; Porto Rico, 853; St. Kitts, 935; St. Vincent, 1185; Martinique, 1106. The distance to Montreal, Canada is 1535 miles, by water, and to Plymouth, England, 2810.

From dock to dock, New York to Bermuda, is actually 704 nautical miles, made up as follows: Dock to pilot discharge off Sandy Hook, 21 miles; thence to Gulf Stream about 240; across the Stream 135; on to No. 1 Buoy, Bermuda, 293, and to Hamilton dock 15.

It is unnecessary to give the latitude and longitude of more than one spot in the islands, and for this purpose the Lighthouse at Gibbs Hill will be quoted, viz; 32° 14' 45" N. Lat., 64° 49' 54" W. Long.

The difference in time between Greenwich, England, and Bermuda, is 4 hours, 19 minutes, 28 seconds, and between New York and Bermuda, 37 minutes, 20 seconds

CLIMATE.

**** bless the little fairy isle!
How sweetly, after all our ills,
We saw the sunny morning smile
Serenely o'er its fragrant hills."*

POET Moore has happily expressed the feelings of voyagers on their arrival at the little Fairy Isles, no matter whether the trip across has been smooth or rough. The year in Bermuda may be said to be divided into two periods, the winter season, November to May, and the rest of the year the Summer season. The former witnesses the arrival of the greater number of visitors, and many wealthy and otherwise prominent Americans and Canadians spend almost the entire season in the islands, either at hotels, in residences rented ready furnished, or in homes of their own which they have purchased or built for the purpose. Only those who have enjoyed the experience can realize fully the pleasure of leaving an American or Canadian city or country home, during a raw, cold, severe winter, sail on a well equipped steamer from New York at 10 a. m. say on a Saturday, go on deck on Sunday to find the waters of the Gulf Stream giving some of their warmth to the atmosphere, and about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, 45 hours after leaving New York, be traversing the many tinted waters of Bermuda and shortly afterwards land in a perfectly adorably Fairyland, less than 48 hours having transported the passenger from snow and ice, fogs, trolley cars and taxis to a land of sunshine, flowers, clear skies, and quietness. This statement is no flight of fancy, but of course, in Bermuda as elsewhere, there are days of squally weather, and occasionally when a blizzard is sweeping over the American coast, its fierce blasts drive back the normal warmth of the waters of the Gulf Stream and the balmy atmosphere to which Bermuda is accustomed, so that old-timers among the residents will complain, and visitors will temporarily feel disappointed. But at its worst, and these raw spells are rare, there will be neither frost, snow, nor fog, and the thermometer will stand somewhere in the 50s, the coldest day or night reading in exposed outdoor positions seldom falling as low as 45°. The winter temperature in the shade usually ranges between 55° and 65°; spring 60° to 75°; summer 80° to 86° (only once has the author seen it touch 87° indoors); Autumn 60° to 75°. On the occasional chilly days the warmth of a fire is comfortable, but plenty of outdoor exercise is to be preferred. The summer season is proving increasingly attractive to tourists, and those who love sunshine and calm weather enjoy the pleasures of that season. It is the period when Bermudians find time to indulge in picnics, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, cricket and other outdoor pleasures, and although sunburn quickly tans the skin, and burns the unwary who over-expose themselves without reasonable protection from the sun's rays, nevertheless heat prostration and sunstroke are practically unknown evils in Bermuda.

CLOTHING.

The heavy winter clothing used in the United States and Canada is not needed for wear in Bermuda, but it is advisable when visiting

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, BERMUDA, 1922

From Observations taken daily at 8 a. m., 3 p. m., 8 p. m. at the OBSERVATORY, PROSPECT HILL, Lat. 32 17' 40" North,
 Long. 64° 45' 39" West. Elevation 151 ft. above sea level.

Months	Temperature of the Air				Mean. relative Humidity	Rainfall				Atmospheric Pressure in Inches		Direction of the Wind No of observations from:—										Velocity of Wind			No. of Gales.
	Temperature of the Air					Rainfall				Atmospheric Pressure in Inches		Direction of the Wind No of observations from:—										Velocity of Wind			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Greatest Range.		Total for month	No. of days with rain	Highest amount in one day.	No. of days completely clouded.	No. of Thunderstorms.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	N. W.	Calm.	Mean miles per hour.	Highest day's velocity per hour	Direction	
January	76.4	19 45.0	3 20.4	78	5.95	20	1.02	17	2	30.320	29.414	.906	12	10	6	9	227	15	9	3	8	23	S. W.		
February	75.2	26 47.2	8 23.2	79	3.33	16	.92	13		30.357	29.559	.798	2	11	6	9	535	9	4	2	11	27	S. W.		
March	73.8	4 44.0	19 18.0	73	1.67	10	.36	19		30.390	29.591	.799	10	8	1	11	3	35	10	15	15	34	S. S. W.		
April	76.2	13 48.0	25 15.8	80	2.92	9	1.36	13	1	30.352	29.657	.695	5	5	—	3	4	44	7	22	17	30	N. W.		
May	81.2	22 58.0	2 15.4	80	3.37	10	2.14	12		30.282	29.627	.655	1	18	3	26	5	33	3	1	13	23	S. W.		
June	85.0	29 63.0	15 16.2	80	10.26	10	8.00	8	3	30.219	29.807	.412	1	3	7	37	5	27	3	5	10	21	S. S. W.		
July	87.8	19 69.0	21 15.8	79	2.96	18	.72	4	4	30.251	29.955	.296	—	—	—	12	10	70	1	—	10	14	S. S. W.		
August	88.0	6 68.0	7 15.6	80	3.87	13	1.46	4	3	30.186	29.807	.371	1	7	2	33	13	33	2	2	11	20	S. S. W.		
September	88.4	14 68.6	28 16.4	80	6.90	16	4.91	2		30.126	28.555	.579	6	3	6	21	9	30	7	3	5	18	103* Vary.		
October	84.2	17 57.4	31 17.0	78	5.81	12	1.49	9		30.127	29.527	.600	7	10	3	30	2	18	17	6	12	25	W.		
November	78.6	6 51.6	23 18.4	70	3.67	15	.84	13		30.299	29.391	.908	17	10	3	—	21	19	8	14	41	41	S. W.		
December	76.0	16 54.0	31 17.0	76	3.16	13	.76	16	2	30.342	29.587	.755	9	8	—	9	3	40	6	10	14	37	N. W.		

*Hurricane, September 21st

Mean atmospheric pressure for the year.....30.010
 Mean temperature of the air for the year.....77
 Total amount of rainfall for the year, 53.87 inches (3.27 over average).
 Mean hourly velocity of wind.....11.9 M.P.H.
 Rain fell on 162 days of the year.

these islands from January to April to bring such clothing as one would wear in late spring in his or her own home town. Overcoats need not be over medium weight. Umbrellas, raincoats, light rubber over-shoes, while not essential are nevertheless occasionally useful to lovers of outdoor life who do not wish to stay indoors merely because of the possibilities of a shower during the walk or other open air recreation. Shoes or boots of medium weight are serviceable for walking or cycling. If the visitor planning the wardrobe for a trip to Bermuda will just bear in mind that the colony is a resort for visitors of wealth, leaders of society in their own countries, and also for others who prefer the simple home life, and will bring just what they desire to wear, the question of the wardrobe is answered. In Bermuda there is a freedom from conventionality even at the largest hotels, and no rule applies on board ship or on shore to enforce any special dress for any particular occasion. Good taste of course applies in all such matters, but the visitor who does not wish to wear evening dress for dinner, the theatre, or a hotel dance, will find many others, of the like mind, thoroughly enjoying themselves on such occasions in their ordinary every-day attire. Summer clothing should be chosen for coolness in use; tweeds and serges are entirely out of the question from the middle of June to the latter part of October; Linen, Palm Beach, silk, and the sheerest materials are worn according to choice. During the months of May, November, and December, there are some days when medium warm clothing is desirable, and many residents do not don their summer wear until June. Clothing need not be the subject of any special concern, however, as many visitors make good use of the opportunity to replenish their wardrobes during their sojourn in Bermuda. Suits, costumes, and materials of the choicest English, Scotch, Irish and European manufacture are stocked by the stores at very reasonable prices, due to the fact that in Bermuda the customs tariff on such goods is only eleven per cent.

CORAL ROADS.

The roadways of Bermuda are built of coral limestone, blasted out of the hillsides in the oldest portions of the islands, and broken by powerful machinery into nuts of small size. Bermuda is proud of its highways, and renewal operations are in progress every day on some portion which has lost its perfect smoothness because of the wear and tear of traffic. The operation of the renewal gang is interesting. First of all a steam or motor road roller drags through the road surface a device known as a scarifier, which consists of several very strong and hard vertical rods attached to one side of the rear of the engine, the depth of cut being controlled by a hand-wheel. Carts bring broken limestone, which is broadcast to a depth of five or six inches by men with shovels. Grading is done by the eye only, and no road line is followed, consequently each renewal raises the road level, which explains the many partly buried Parish Boundary markstones. The newly spread limestone nuts are rolled into the underlying soft surface of the scarified road, and smaller nuts are spread over this new and rough surface, followed by repeated rollings alternating with showerings of water from a hose or water cart, and at the end of the operation the road possesses a smooth, mosaic like surface, bright and clean in appearance,

and delicately tinted pink and white which dries out to a dazzling white. Because of the porosity of the land on each side of the road-way water rapidly disappears after a rainstorm, and any puddles that may form on a worn part of the road surface soon percolate and leave the surface dry. There is a noticeable absence of mud, but cyclists should remember that, following slight showers, the road surface becomes very slippery in places, especially towards the sides—and care must be taken to avoid skidding. At such times it is also difficult to walk when wearing crepe rubber shoes.

RULE OF THE ROAD.

The rule of the road in Bermuda is the opposite of the American rule; turn to the left on meeting a vehicle or pedestrian, and pass on their right when overtaking them. In Bermuda all vehicles (cycles included) must give right of way to foot-passengers no matter on which side of the road these may be walking: the pedestrian has every privilege of the road, and the cyclist, driver, etc., is compelled by law to keep clear, and not the pedestrians to keep clear of the vehicle. Every vehicle (bicycles included) must carry a light half an hour after sundown, no matter how bright the evening; cyclists must not turn corners or curves, or overtake pedestrians, without ringing a bell at a reasonable distance.

MOTOR CARS BANNED.

Bermuda's development as a tourist resort has necessitated the outlay of large sums of money on road improvements, with the result that Bermuda possesses over one hundred miles of smooth surfaced, undulating, winding, white coral roadways that are unsurpassed for comfortable travel on foot, horseback, bicycle, or in a horse-drawn carriage. Motor vehicles are not permitted to enter or be used in Bermuda, with the exception of a truck and a street sprinkler used for municipal purposes within city limits by the Corporation of Hamilton. Some years ago an effort was made to operate a line of motor buses, but public opinion was averse to the innovation and special Legislation was passed to prohibit their use. Time after time attempts have been made to secure an amendment to the law, but without success, all three branches of the Legislature being determined that Bermuda's visitors and citizens shall not have their rambles and drives menaced by any form of motor vehicle.

LIGHT RAILWAY PROPOSED.

During the past year a proposal to construct and operate a light railway throughout Bermuda, operating motor driven cars, received the consideration of the Legislature, and after strenuous opposition on the part of Legislators who objected to its proposed forty year franchise, powers to expropriate land along the route selected, and methods of operation, the measure passed and its originator is engaged in the formation of the Company to carry the scheme into practical effect. This proposal originated with Mr. Robert A. Cummings, Member American Society of Civil Engineers, New York; Member Institute of Civil Engineers, London, England, of which country he is a

citizen. Mr. Cummings estimated that the route Hamilton to St. George's and to Somerset, land, construction, and equipment, would only cost about £190,000 (about \$900,000). Supporters of the proposal considered that it would solve the pressing need that existed for rapid transportation between the main centres of population without disturbing ordinary travel on the public roads. The economic advantages would include a rapid increase in value of properties adjacent to the route of the railway and the erection of many houses and cottages on land at present lying idle. Social intercourse between the more distant points would be facilitated, and in other ways the Railway become beneficial to the community. It may here be noted that the Bermuda Electric Light, Power and Traction Company, Ltd., originally planned to operate a form of rapid transportation, but subsequently concentrated its efforts on the extension of its light and power services. In 1910 a Canadian Corporation, The Bermuda Trolley Co., Ltd., made strenuous efforts to secure a fifty year franchise, but the scheme fell through, and in the same year a locally organized Company met the same fate with its proposal to operate a motor bus service on the public roads.

WATER SUPPLY.

One of the first things to attract the attention of a visitor on approaching the islands, is the brilliant whiteness of the house tops, and the occasional patches of white on the deep green hillsides. Under rigidly enforced laws each Bermuda house must have a suitable water catch and storage tank, and as there are no factories to pollute the atmosphere with smoke, the rain falls from the clouds down through the fresh air borne in from the surrounding ocean and on to the house tops or hillside catchments, whence it is conducted into underground concrete-lined tanks hewn out of the coral stone of which the islands are formed. Tanks are frequently inspected, catches limewashed at least once a year, and the result is good drinking water free from mineral deposits. This isolated tank system doubtless is of great value in restricting the spread of any disease.

HOUSES.

The homes of Bermudians are dry and comfortable, built of white coral sandstone, cement plastered. It has been said that practically all a person has to do is to buy a piece of land with a hillside section included; clear away the trees and grass, dig down four or five inches, and then turn the hillside into nice blocks of stone all ready for use in building the house! To a considerable extent this is true, but usually the stone is bought from one of the many quarries which are cut into hillsides where the stone is good and firm, though not over-hard to work. The material is so soft that it can be cut with ease by an ordinary hand-saw; building blocks are usually two feet long, six inches high, by six, eight, ten or twelve inches from front to back according to the desired thickness of the wall. Bermudians insist on quarrymen supplying stone with unbroken, sharp and square edges, close in texture, and white—this is the best grade, but some quarries offer softer, easily friable stone, which can be recognized by its broken corners and edges. A lime and sand mortar, with a little cement

added, is used as a binder, the best grade of lime being burned from the hard coral limestone found in some parts of the islands. An inferior lime is produced from the softer coral sandstone, but this lacks covering and binding properties in comparison with the hardstone grade. Rarely will a Bermuda house be found with a cellar below ground level; ordinarily only a few inches of soil, have to be removed to expose the rock, and this is then levelled for foundations, a portion is dug out for the tank, the walls are run up and on top of all comes a roof of stone slate. Specially fine, close-grained stone is selected at the quarries for slate blocks, each stone being cut 12 x 12 x 18 inches, and these are sawn where the house is being built into ten bevelled slates, like shingles, 12 inches square, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the thick end tapering to about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. No nails are used in slating, the overlapping coral slabs being bedded in and held together by strong cement mortar, and when the roof is finished it is coated with cement followed by layers of limewash, the result being a watertight roof, seldom needing repairs beyond the filling in of a crack which might result from the swelling or settling of the woodwork on which it rests, this latter in old time houses being all of Bermuda red cedar, almost everlasting, but modern buildings have pitch pine rafters with cedar laths to carry the slate—these roofs are strong and endure for very many years. Although as a general rule Bermuda houses are limewashed and present a sparkling white appearance, some owners prefer cement wash, and a few others have introduced colours such as yellow, pink, etc. The number of houses in Bermuda has steadily increased, census returns showing as follows:—

	1881	1901	1921
Inhabited.....	2,563	2,867	3,435
Uninhabited.....	208	463	307
Being erected.....	55	53	26

Fires are of very rare occurrence in Bermuda. Whenever a fire does occur in a Bermuda building, the heat-resisting coral stone effectively prevents any spreading of the flames, and as within city limits no buildings are permitted except when walled and roofed with stone slate, or iron, the possibility of a serious conflagration is practically nil. Rigid laws also regulate the handling of explosives, acetylene, and naphtha.

POPULATION.

The following synopsis of the latest Report of the Registrar General, covering the year 1922, gives the birth and death rates and other vital statistics in connection with the colony.

Total civilian population, 20,326, being 3,286 male and 3,631 female, white (total 6,917), and 6,941 male, 6,918 female, coloured (total 13,409). to which must be added per Census 1921, persons at hotels, the Navy, and the Army, about another 2,400 (white). Living births, 189 white 428 coloured; deaths 106 white, 231 coloured, or a total of 617 living births and 337 deaths, giving an increase of population for the year, 280. There were 29 still-births, of which 24 were coloured. 172 couples were married, being 62 white, 107 coloured, 3 mixed. The *death rate* was

15.7 per 1,000 among the white and 19.2 among the coloured population. The Report presents some striking figures indicating changes in resident civilian population and death rates 1912 to 1922:

Year.....	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
White.....	7000	7055	7137	7219	7282	7393	7443	7441	7509	7006	7039
Col.....	12591	12871	13306	13582	13933	14233	14397	14428	14478	13121	13317
Rate											
White.....	12.00	10.62	11.48	13.99	14.42	14.88	14.37	15.18	14.24	15.55	15.7
Col.....	19.37	19.34	17.81	18.18	20.76	20.65	24.10	18.36	18.57	19.46	19.2

Of the 337 deaths in 1922 there were 64 coloured and 15 white children under one year, while no fewer than 17 were from "Old Age." It is remarkable how many persons in Bermuda live to ages beyond the allotted three score and ten! For instance in 1922, 36 persons died between the ages 75 and 85; 13 between 85 and 95; and two reached the century—two coloured women who were 12 years old when slavery was abolished in 1834, and lived in the reigns of King George IV, William IV, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V.

A glance at figures for the past 140 years shows some sharp fluctuations in the population of Bermuda, for about 1780 the number was estimated to be 15,000; in 1844 it had dwindled to 10,126 (4337 white, 5798 coloured). In 1871 the census showed 12,171 (4725 white, 7396 coloured).

GOVERNMENT.

THE system of government in operation in Bermuda is modelled on that in effect in England in the seventeenth century, with changes introduced from time to time as needed for the best interests of the inhabitants of the islands. Frequently referred to in the foreign press and by speakers unfamiliar with British methods of government as a "Crown Colony" the fact is that such statements are misleading, the Colony coming under Colonial Service Class (a), or "Colonies possessing an elected House of Assembly and a nominated Legislative Council (Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados)." An important decision was rendered early in the past century by Lord Mansfield of England, who laid it down that with these three colonies "the Crown has made to them an irrevocable grant of its legislative powers. In them the Assemblies can only be modified by their own action or by the intervention of the Imperial Parliament." Acting under the generous Charter granted by King James, the Bermuda Company, a private trading concern, created the original constitution of the colony, and when in 1687 the Crown took over the islands after the dissolution of that Company (see History pages of this handbook) the original constitution was continued without change.

Governor:—Lieut.-General Sir J. J. Asser, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O.

The Governor represents the King, and he is supported by an *Executive Council* (somewhat analogous to the Privy Council), although not bound to accept their advice. This Council consists of seven members,

four ex-officio, and three unofficial, all appointed by the Crown. The ex-officio members are the Senior Military Officer on the station (Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. Biggs, O. B. E., Commanding Royal Engineer;) The Colonial Secretary (John T. Trimingham, acting); The Attorney General (Major T. M. Dill, O. B. E.); and the Receiver General (Allan F. Smith, I. S. O.). The three unofficial members are John P. Hand, M. B. E., Dr. Dudley C. Trott, F. R. C. S., etc., H. W. Watlington, O. B. E., all members of the House of Assembly. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Hand in 1921 the unofficial members of the Executive Council always had been selected from the personnel of the House, and this appointment gave rise to a protest to the Crown against this departure from established precedent, but the House lost on this point as the Crown was clearly within its rights in selecting whom it pleased as its advisers. The protest was only on the point of precedent and not against the new member.

The Upper House of Bermuda's Legislative system is designated the Legislative Council, comprising three ex-officio members and six unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. The ex-officio members are the Chief Justice (Kenneth J. Beatty); The Colonial Secretary (John T. Trimingham, acting), and the Receiver General (Allan F. Smith, I. S. O.). The unofficial members are Ambrose Gosling, E. C. Wilkinson, M. D., Charles V. Ingham, O. T. Middleton, H. J. Cox, H. D. Butterfield—all men of prominence in the community.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils are entitled to the prefix Honourable to their names.

The *House of Assembly* is analogous to the Commons of England or the Congress of the U. S. A. There are thirty-six members, four from each of the nine parishes, serving for five years. The next elections will be held in 1928. There are no official members, and no political parties. The members choose their own Speaker and Deputy-Speaker to serve for the life of the House. Strict observance is given to parliamentary procedure, and the Assembly insists upon its rights, including the sole right to originate or amend money bills. It is not etiquette in debate to mention another branch of the Legislature, the usual course being to say that the subject was dealt with, or the incident happened, etc., "in another place." The Assembly has always gone most carefully and thoroughly into detail when voting money from the Public Purse, and although this procedure is often criticized by persons lacking in knowledge of Bermuda's history, and admittedly gives to the Commons of this little colony a power over its finances which is not exercised by the Imperial Parliament in Great Britain, it nevertheless serves, in conjunction with the custom of placing duration clauses in most of the Acts passed, to secure to the people a considerable measure of control over the actions of Officials appointed by, and technically responsible only to the Crown. Although the House is elected to serve for five years it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor—a power that has not been exercised for many years, although in common use a century ago (see History section of Handbook). The following are the members at present serving: St. Georges: W. J. Boyle, S. S. Spurling, R. O. Clifford, S. S. Toddings. Hamilton Parish: T. H. Hastings Outerbridge, H. T. North, T. H. Davis, W. B. Smith. Smiths Parish: J. Scott Pearman, Thomas Heber Outerbridge, B. C.

C. Outerbridge, Alonzo Peniston. Devonshire Parish: H. W. Watlington, D. C. Trott, H. Dunkley, E. F. Zuill. Pembroke Parish: A. W. Bluck, J. R. Conyers, H. G. Hill, John P. Hand. Paget Parish: Sir Reginald Gray, N. W. Hutchings, J. D. B. Talbot, F. G. Gosling. Warwick Parish: W. A. Moore, G. S. Patton, H. V. Smith, A. B. Smith. Southampton Parish: J. H. Watson, J. N. Lambe, O. R. Loblein, W. S. Perinchief. Sandys Parish: J. W. Cann, Orville Cooper, J. H. P. Patterson, F. C. Misick. The Speaker is Sir Reginald Gray, and the Deputy Speaker, Dr. Thomas Heber Outerbridge.

To be qualified for election to the House of Assembly a candidate must possess freehold property valued at £250 (\$1250) on the Parish Register. There are no restrictions as to colour, and the franchise is open to all adult male citizens (aliens excepted) who own freehold property valued at £60 (\$300). This franchise has served to maintain and advance the progress and prosperity of the islands by keeping the voting power out of the hands of incapable, uneducated persons, ignorant of its proper use, who could be persuaded to cast their vote without judgment. It is interesting to note, as indicating the goodwill existing between the white and coloured citizens of Bermuda, that with a voting power of 934 whites and 479 coloured (1922 Blue Book figures) only two men of colour were returned to Parliament, where they do not sit as race-representatives, but, in the words of election circulars, as "representatives of their own parish in particular and of the colony in general."

The *Supreme Court* of Bermuda unites in itself, as from 1905, all original jurisdictions previously subsisting in the colony, law and equity being fused, and where there is any conflict rules of equity prevail, all the mighty changes in principle and execution brought about in England by the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts being adopted in this little colony. A year or so later the jurisdiction of the Governor in Council in Error was abolished, and appeals are now direct from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England (vide Address by Attorney General of Bermuda to Indiana State Bar Association, 1923). Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction over certain cases, but indictable crimes are passed on from the Magistrates to the Supreme Court, which is presided over by a Chief Justice and two Assistant Justices (His Honour Kenneth J. Beatty, the Hon. C. V. Ingham and the Wor. A. W. Bluck).

The administration of much of the colony's business is under the care of Boards of citizens, appointed as a rule for not more than three year terms by the Governor. Usually two or three of the number are selected from the membership of the House of Assembly, with a member of the Executive Council as Chairman. By this means the Legislature and the Executive keep in touch with the activities of the various Boards. Officials, specialists in their respective duties, are at the head of the Departments of Government, and while actually responsible to the Governor only for their actions, as previously mentioned the House of Assembly, by its annually reconsidered votes of money for departmental purposes, and by short term Acts, thereby secures for the people a considerable measure of control, which is furthered by the existence of the various Departmental Boards.

The Supply bill is dealt with in December each year, and the esti-

mates of revenue and expenditure are prepared by a finance Committee of three members of the House of Assembly. Usually much discussion takes place, until finally the Appropriation Act becomes law. It is not possible to give the 1925 figures in this book, but the votes for 1924 were as follows:—*Executive*, being salary and entertainment allowance of the Governor, attendance fees of Executive Council, etc., £2048. The Executive has no money at its disposal—not even for stationery! The Governor's salary from the colony is not large, his principal income being derived from the Imperial Government in his capacity as General. *Administration of Justice* by a Chief Justice, two Assistant Justices, Attorney General, three Police Magistrates, Registrar, and other officials, received a vote of £5954 for salaries and expenses. The *Colonial Secretary* and his Department, which may be called the Central station of the colony, was allowed £4639, and the *Revenue Department*, consisting of the Receiver General and staff, were restricted to £10363. The Revenue Department receives and disburses all money pertaining to the public purse, but an *Audit Board* keeps a very careful check on accounts in order to ensure accuracy and to see that no money is paid for any purpose not authorized by the House of Assembly. Of course no Receiver General of recent years would think of making any such payment, but such was not the case about a century ago, and a long drawn out struggle between the then Governor and the people led to great local inconvenience and finally to the recognition of the right of the Assembly to inspect the books of the Treasury, and now at the opening of each session of the House the Receiver General is present with an account book, which one or more members casually glance through as a matter of form and to maintain the Assembly's right so to do. The cost of the Audit Board is nominal, its vote being £1054 for 1924. The *Chief of Police*, Inspector, Sergeant Major, and force of over fifty men, are allowed for salaries and expenses £19531, and the *Gaols* a further £5457. A very profitable *Post Office* with an ever increasing volume of work, is only voted £14630 to cover salaries and expenses, and many of the salaries are altogether too small for the service required, especially in connection with delivery of mail matter. The *Legislature*, for salaries of the Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, fees of members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, publication of Debates, and other incidentals, allow only £3321. The Board of Governors of the *King Edward VII Hospital* control £16914, and their neighbours, the Board and Department of *Agriculture*, with the Director of Agriculture, Plant Pathologist, and staff, were granted £6790. This Department includes an Inspector of Produce and assistants, and a Government Veterinary Officer on its staff. The Department of *Health* and its Board occupy most responsible positions in the affairs of the community, and the position of Medical Officer of Health is no sinecure. For all purposes, salaries included, last years grant from the House was only £7839. The *Board of Trade* and its Inspector, the latter also an Official Marine Surveyor, exercise jurisdiction over subsidized ferries, local passenger steamers, boilers, buoys, the pilots, fisheries, etc., and its vote in 1924 amounted to £7166. The Department of *Education* and its Board were allowed £14881 to cover salary of the Director, fees of Board members, salaries of staff, teachers' grants, and other outlays. For the purposes of the *Library*

and Museum the vote was £1727. The Departments and Boards which have at their disposal the largest sums of money, are the Board of Works; and the Director of Works, the amount for salaries, fees, upkeep of public buildings, roads, dredging operations, etc., being £79430 which includes Bridge and Lighthouse keepers' salaries and the upkeep of these institutions. The *Trade Development Board*, with its small staff of Secretary and one assistant, was created some years ago for the purpose of promoting the tourist trade, and its votes last year aggregated £48131 for steamship subsidies, advertising, amusements etc., for visitors, exhibitions in England and Canada, etc. These and other outlays authorized by the Legislature came to a grand total of £276497 (\$1327161) for 1924, with an estimated Revenue, chiefly derived from the Customs Tariff, amounting to £281714 (\$1252227) which serves to indicate how prosperous this little community of about 21,000 persons, young and old, must be, especially in view of the fact that there is no direct taxation on property or income for general Governmental purposes. Parochial affairs are controlled by Parish Vestries, which are annually elected by the freeholders of each parish, and the Vestry (not to be confused with the Church Vestries, which are entirely distinct bodies) also serve as Local Boards of Health, their Chairmen, nine in all, being ex-officio members of the General Board of Health. From the foregoing it will be seen that, to some extent, the Bermuda system of government is very democratic—almost communistic, and that it works out very satisfactorily in operation is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the large expenditures of recent years on channel dredging, roads, etc., the Public Debt at the end of 1922 (vide latest Blue Book) was only £85,000 against which the nominal value of stock in a Sinking Fund amounted to £65,130, or a net debt of less than £20,000, (\$96,000 at par)! The Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December 1924 showed also a liability of £28,000 for Bermuda Government Notes of £1 and 10 shilling values, against which were assets in cash and stocks, the latter figured at nominal value, amounting to £92,350. Strange possibly significant, are the comments made by some writers and others who criticise the Bermuda system of Government, calling it burdensome, etc., and advocating in its stead a Government of a more official character, while others insist on an open franchise.

BANKING FACILITIES.

There are two banking establishments in the colony, the Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd., on the corner of Front and Burnaby Streets, Hamilton, and The Bank of Bermuda Limited, with its head office on Front Street, Hamilton, and branches at St. George's and Somerset. A Savings Bank and a Money Order Department are operating in connection with the Post Office.

Currency.

British sterling, pounds, shillings, pence, is the legal currency of the islands. British and Bermuda Government paper in the form of one pound and ten shilling notes are in common circulation, and the coinage is that of Great Britain, gold hardly ever being in evidence.

Silver coins consist of a large piece, the Crown of five shillings; a slightly smaller coin worth four shillings; the half-crown, worth two shillings and sixpence; the florin, or two shilling piece; the shilling, sixpence and threepence. In copper there is the penny, and a smaller coin the halfpenny. The half crown is usually spoken of as "two and six," and the halfpenny is pronounced "haypenny." Strangers occasionally make the mistake of calling ten shillings a "halfpound," a shilling "twelve-pence" and so on. There are twenty shillings to the pound, and twelve pence to the shilling.

In writing, the values of these coins are indicated as follows:—£1, or 20/- or 20s. are alike indicative of the sum of one pound or twenty shillings; the half-sovereign is never written £½, but always 10/- or 10s. Shillings and pence are indicated by either the diagonal stroke / or the letters s. d.; thus 20/- or 20s.—means twenty shillings or its equivalent; 20/10 or 20s. 10d. or £1. 0. 10 each represent the sum of twenty shillings and ten pence or one pound and ten pence. In referring to shillings and pence in combination, as for instance 18/6 or 18s. 6d., the customary expression is "eighteen and six," meaning of course eighteen shillings and six pence. Pence and half pence are written either -/10½ or 10½d., meaning tenpence and a half penny, but spoken of as tenpence halfpenny.

Exchange.

Exchange affects the respective values of Sterling, U. S. A., and Canadian money, and in Bermuda the Banks have to follow the current quotations abroad, and in their turn the business houses of the colony must abide by the rates named by the local Banks. For the convenience of their patrons, almost entirely from the U. S. A., hotels quote their rates in American currency, and as most of the help is imported from that country, it would be almost impossible to operate on a sterling basis. All reputable places of business will pay full value, at the current BUYING rate declared by the Banks, for American and Canadian paper currency and cheques. The simplest way to convert decimal currency into sterling is to add the percentage and convert the result into sterling at the par valuation of the dollar, that is to say, if the exchange is 10 per cent, then \$1 = +10c, or \$1.10 which at 1c = ½d. makes the dollar worth 4/7. Because of difference in exchange between the two countries, the American and Canadian dollar are not interchangeable, usually the Canadian dollar being two or three per cent. less in value than that of the U. S. A. (Carriage hires are compelled by law to be quoted in Sterling.)

ANCIENT COINAGE.

The earliest reference to a coinage for Bermuda is to be found in the Commission granted by the Virginia Company to Governor Moore in 1612, wherein, after stipulating that the wages of persons employed on their behalf shall not exceed "XXd. for a workman and 12d. for a labourer," the company promises to speedily send out a coin for the purpose.

The next reference is in the Letters Patent of King James I. to the Bermuda Company, 1615, which grants to that Company and their

successors the following privilege:—" * * * They shall and lawfully may establish and cause to bee made a Coyne to pass currant in the said Somer Islandes betweene the Inhabitantes there for the more ease of comerce and bargaining betweene them of such mettall and in such manner and forme as the said Governor and Company in any of the said general Courts shall limitt and appoynt."

This coinage of the early years of the seventeenth century is generally supposed to have been of the values of XIIId., VIId., IIId., and IId. Whether the coin promised in 1612 by the Virginia Company and the coinage referred to by King James are identical, it is impossible to say, as there is no available evidence on the subject, but the probabilities are that the coins known as the Bermuda Hog Money were made under the authority conveyed in the Letters Patent above quoted.

In the instructions of Governor Tucker in 1616 for any one refusing to be paid out of the profits of the Company the following clause appears:—"We have appointed a base coyne * * * whereby you may give to such men there weekly wages when they worke, and as you shall find them to deserue, with wch coyne yt shal be lawfull and free for them to buy any puisions out of the Store or any ffishe corne tooles or any other thinge in the Islands where they can gett the same. And to that end you shall pclaime the said coyne to be currant to passe freelye from man to man only throughout the Islands and not otherwise."

This coin was forbidden by James I. to be exported, and again in 1622-3 its exportation was strictly prohibited. The value of this coinage is nowhere stated in the early records, but quite a number of specimens are in the hands of private parties and are valued very highly. The coins are a curiosity, having on the obverse a wild boar, with Roman numerals indicating the value of the coin, and the words SOMMER ISLANDS, and on the reverse a ship under sail, with flags at each masthead. It is a curious fact that, until the Maritime Provinces of Canada entered into confederation, a ship was on the reverse of their copper coinage, due probably to the intercourse between the Bermudas and that part of Canada. The majority of specimens of Bermuda's Hog Money are in a very poor state of preservation, and it is only when grubbing about the ruins of the very old-time Bermudian houses they are unearthed. It is regrettable that no more detailed history respecting this coinage than what is here given can be ascertained from reliable and authoritative sources, but there is only the bare fact that such a coinage existed. Quite a number of pennies are to be found in Bermuda dated "Bermuda, 1793," having on the reverse side a ship under sail.

RELIGIONS AND CHURCHES.

If the ratio between the number of places of worship, their seating capacity, and the number of persons living in Bermuda could be accepted as a standard wherewith to measure the religious and moral position, then Bermuda should be an almost perfect Christian community. According to the Blue Book for 1922, the colony possesses the following places of worship, and the figures indicate the seating capacity. *Church of England.* St. George's Parish: St. Peter's Church (400), St. David's Island Chapel (150). Hamilton Parish: Holy

Trinity Church (500). Mangrove Lake School House (130), Harrington School House (200). Smiths Parish: St. Marks Church (300). Devonshire Parish: Christ Church (470). Pembroke Parish: The Cathedral (800), St. John's Church (700). Paget Parish: St. Paul's (500). Warwick Parish: St. Mary's (400). Southampton Parish: St. Anne's (430). Sandys Parish: St. James' (800). *Presbyterian*: City of Hamilton: St. Andrew's (260), Warwick Parish: Christ Church (450). *Methodist*: City of Hamilton: Wesley Church (700). St. George's: Ebenezer Church (350). St. David's Island Chapel (125). Bailey's Bay Church (350). Tuckers Town: Marsden Chapel (250). Harris Bay: Wesleyan Centenary (190). Pembroke north: Grace Church (250). Warwick Parish: Chapel (200). Southampton Parish: Emmanuel Church (300). Sandys Parish: Chapel (350). Ireland Island: Chapel (400). *Roman Catholic*: City of Hamilton: St. Edward's (250). Missions at Dockyard and St. George's (50 and 100). *African Methodist Episcopal*: City of Hamilton: St. Paul's (825). St. George's: Chapel (150). St. David's Island: Chapel (250). Tucker's Town: Chapel (50). Bailey's Bay: Chapel (150). Shelly Bay: Bethel Church (500). Port Royal: Chapel (100). Somerset: Chapel (200). Total 12580, in addition to which there are other missions, several other denominations, and that most helpful institution the Salvation Army. The following review of Census returns will be of interest:—

Census Returns of Religions.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1921
Population (resident civilian) ..	13948	15013	17535	20969
Church of England.....	10003	10627	11638	13021
Presbyterian.....	696	924	598	609
Wesleyan Methodist.....	1672	1516	1826	2007
Roman Catholic.....	391	565	944	939
British M. Episcopal.....	752	...	...	...
African M. Episcopal.....	...	1292	1512	1873
Reformed Ch. of England.....	208	139	64	...
Plymouth Brethren.....	...	...	...	588
Others.....	236	250	898	844

(Discrepancies in totals not explained in Returns).

EDUCATION.

The latest issue of the annual Report of the Department of Education covers the year 1922, and it enumerates thirty three schools which come within the designation "aided school." These are distributed as follows: St. George's Parish, 5, Hamilton Parish, 3; Smiths, 2; Devonshire, 2; Pembroke, 11; Paget, 1; Warwick, 3; Southampton, 1; Sandys 5. Of these eleven were attended by white children, viz: The Bermuda High School for Girls, Hamilton, 163 pupils; Saltus Grammar School, Hamilton, 116 pupils; Warwick Academy, Warwick, 93 pupils; Whitney Institute, Flatts, 88 pupils; St. George's Grammar School, St. George's, 74 pupils; The Lyceum, Bailey's Bay, 21 pupils; Hamilton Grammar School, Hamilton, 45 pupils; Woodlands School, Hamilton, 97 pupils;

Mrs. Hayward, Southampton, 40 pupils; Sandys Grammar School, Somerset, 65 pupils; Cavendish Hall School, Devonshire, 53 pupils. Of these the "higher grade" institutions are the Bermuda High School for Girls, Saltus Grammar School, Warwick Academy, Whitney Institute, to which list must be added an unaided institution not listed in the official report, the Academy of Mount St. Agnes, conducted by Sisters of Charity from Halifax, Nova Scotia, 130 pupils. Visitors from the United States and Canada send their children to these schools during their winter sojourn in Bermuda. Exclusive of Mount St. Agnes, the white children listed as pupils in the above named schools number 855, and in the remaining schools, including the Berkeley Institute, a higher grade school, the coloured pupils number 2518.

In commenting on the fees paid by parents for the education of their children, Prof. George S. Patton, Director of Education (resigned June 1924) said the average fee paid for white children in the aided schools was £2. 0. 6 (\$9.72) per annum—against 7/9 (\$1.86) paid for coloured children; in five schools the latter pay an average of only 4/4 (\$1.04) per annum. He added: " * * * Considering the fact that there is no tax for education I know of no place where such good educational advantages are afforded at so little cost to parents as in this colony."

The Legislature's appropriation in aid of Education for the year 1922 amounted to £10950, which was expended by the Board of Education for the following purposes: Grants to Higher Grade schools, £2100, to Teachers £3894, assistant Teachers, £2274, Monitors £131, Payment of school fees for Poor children £130, Furniture £539, Part payments of Rents £455, Purchase of property in Sandys £900, Repairs, Sandys, £366, the balance of the vote being spent on various items. For 1924 the Grant amounted to £14131, which included £500 to be used towards building a house for the teacher at the Cavendish Hall School, and £1500 towards purchase of land and erection of a new school for the St. George's Grammar School.

Bermuda scholars have benefited under the will of the late Cecil John Rhodes and Special Acts of the Bermuda Legislature assist and encourage students educated in these islands to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Rhodes Scholarship annually for one of their number to receive an English University education.

LODGES, ETC.

The great Orders are well represented in Bermuda, the foremost and most influential Lodges in Bermuda being those of the Freemasons. The Oddfellows, Foresters, Shepherds, Good Samaritans, and many others carry on their good work in the community. A Bermuda organization, the Mechanics Beneficial Association, established in 1849, is also of service, as are various other organizations, notably the Bermuda Mutual Life Assurance Society.

HOSPITALS.

The colony owns and operates a well equipped hospital on Point Finger Road, Paget East, near the eastern end of Hamilton Harbour.

The buildings are being enlarged, and the amount voted by the Legislature for upkeep and operating expenses during 1924 amounted to £16914. This hospital stands as a Memorial to the late King Edward VII. The Bermuda Nursing Association operates a Nursing Home in Hamilton and renders helpful service.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entertainments available in Bermuda are varied, and include many forms of indoor and outdoor pleasures. There are only occasional Theatricals, two companies usually visiting the islands for a few weeks during the winter season, and playing at the Colonial Opera House, Hamilton. At infrequent intervals plays are presented by local talent, principally by members of the Naval and Military forces on the station, Sacred Concerts in Churches, secular concerts, lectures, and other forms of entertainment in the various Halls throughout the country are of fairly frequent occurrence, and Moving Picture displays are given every week night in Hamilton and St. Georges. The Moving Picture Companies have made arrangements whereby first-run films are shown in Bermuda weeks and sometimes months ahead of their presentation to American and Canadian audiences. There are dances almost every night at Hotels during the winter season, with an occasional Fancy Dress Ball. Bridge and other parties add to the round of indoor pleasures. Open air amusements and pleasures include bathing, boating, fishing, excursions to the Sea Gardens, moonlight steamboat excursions, yacht and dinghy racing. Regattas and Water sports in general, including special events in the open air swimming pool of the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, and the indoor swimming pool at the Hotel St. George, St. George's. Tennis tournaments, Cricket matches, football, base ball, all add to the round of pleasure, with frequent Band Concerts by the fine band of the 1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment. Golfers have at their disposal five very attractive and conveniently located courses (see article on Golf Courses) and on the Shelly Bay Race track there are a series of horse racing meets from the day after Christmas to the end of the winter tourist season. Athletic events and Gymkhanas are given elsewhere on a few occasions during the same period.

Places of public entertainment are numerous, the principal being the Mechanics Hall, Colonial Opera House, Victory Theatre, St. Andrew's Hall, and Wesley Lecture Room, in Hamilton; Town Hall, and Somer's Opera House, in St. George's; the Lyceum, Bailey's Bay; Whitney Institute, Flatts; Garrison Theatre, Prospect; Thorburn Memorial Hall and Lough Memorial Hall, Warwick; Masonic Hall, and Oddfellows' Hall, Somerset; and Sparyard Theatre, Ireland Island.

The principal organizers of sporting events in the islands are as follows: The Bermuda Trade Development Board, a department of Colonial Government; The Bermuda Athletic Association; Royal Bermuda Yacht Club; Hamilton Dinghy Club; Bermuda Boat and Canoe Club; St. George's Yacht Club; St. George's Athletic Association; Ireland Island Athletic Association; Sandys Recreation Club; Bermuda and Garrison Hunt Club. The officers and men of the Imperial Naval

and Military forces on the station also take a full share and their sporting events, etc., are always keenly contested. Many Cricket Clubs exist throughout the islands, Tennis Associations, a Gun Club for trap shooting, and other organizations all serve to provide a series of events alike interesting and attractive to visitors and residents. Strange to say there is no Cycling Club in this land where every road is perfect for cycling, nor is there an association of Anglers even though in all directions the waters in and around the Bermudas offer alluring temptations to fishermen.

Among the great events of the winter season are the Annual Exhibition on the Montrose grounds to the east of Hamilton, a three day event under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, held during the month of April; A Flower Show at Somerset; A Flower Show at the Flatts—these two events at the end of April or early in May. The English Speaking Union holds a monthly meeting in Hamilton, at which some prominent visitor or resident delivers an address; the Bermuda Garden Club meets once a month in the Masonic Hall, Hamilton, and holds a private flower show. The two last named organizations operate during the winter season only. A Rotary Club exists in Hamilton and holds a weekly luncheon, which provides an opportunity for a speech by some prominent visiting Rotarian or local member. An occasional meeting of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce is held to discuss some subject of local importance or receive a distinguished visitor connected with the Commercial world.

Bermuda has developed into a place of international importance in connection with an Annual International Yacht Race from New York to Bermuda, usually sailed in the month of June.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

BECAUSE of its wonderful climate, and its rich soil, Bermuda has become the winter market garden of New York and vicinity. It is remarkable how rapidly all forms of vegetation make their growth if they are suitable for growing in the islands. There are some remarkable peculiarities to be observed, however, as for instance with Stocks and Wallflowers, plants that may be called first-cousins: Stocks flower freely; Wallflowers grow vigorously but produce no flowers. This condition prevails in connection with many other types of vegetation. In Captain John Smith's ancient history reference is made to the abundant yield of the newly settled islands, that famous writer saying: "There seems to be a continual Spring, which is the cause some things come not to that maturity and perfection as were requisite; and though the trees shed their leaves, yet they are alwaies full of greene. The corne is the same they have in Virginia and the West Indies; of this and many other things, without plowing or much labour, they have two Haruests euey yeere. For they set about March, which they gather in Iuly; againe in August, which they reape in December; and little slips of Fig-Trees, and Vines doe vsually beare fruits, within the yeere, and sometimes; but we finde not the Grapes

as yet come to any perfection; the like fertility it hath in Oranges and Limons, Pomgranates, and other things."

As recently as sixty years ago figs, luscious sweet oranges, delicious peaches, grew in the greatest abundance, and often the surplus was thrown to the pigs! Nowadays, owing to the presence of scale, fruit fly, and other pests and diseases introduced from other countries, the cultivation of these fruits has almost ceased, and as the land can be used for more valuable crops there has been little or no inducement offering to encourage agriculturists to convert some portion of their land into orchards. At the same time it must be said, granted reasonable care, frequent spraying, bagging or netting of peaches during the fruiting period, that these fruits can be produced in abundance. American Wonder Lemons thrive very well indeed, and in the author's grounds small trees frequently produce fruit weighing from 2 to 2½ lbs. each, with branches so heavily laden that they are borne down to the ground—these trees are in flower and fruit throughout the entire year. Some years ago the Department of Agriculture prepared a list of all fruiting trees then growing in Bermuda, viz: Akee, Apple (two only), Bitter Almond, Sweet Almond, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Sugar Apple, Sour Sop, Barbados Cherry, Surinam Cherry, Carambola, Lemon, Lemon Citron, Lime, Seville Orange, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Tangerine, Otaheite Orange, Grape Fruit, Shaddock, Citrus Trifoliata, Cordia, Coffee, Figs, Costa Rica Figs, Guavas, Cattleyana Guava, Barbados Gooseberry, Cape Gooseberry, Grapes, Loquat, Litchi, Mango, Mangosteen, Mammee Apple, Monstera, Mulberry, Nectarine, Passiflora quadrangularis, Passiflora pomme d'or, European Pear, Avocado Pear, Peach, Peppers (sweet, chili, bird), Persimmon, Amatungula Plum, Coco Plum, Java Plum, Jew Plum, Madagascar Plum, Tamarind Plum, Quince, Rose Apple, Star Apple, Sapodilla, Tamarind, Thevetia Nerufoia, Osage Orange, Papaw, Olive. A revision would show many additions to the list.

When the Bermudas were first settled, the colonists found them, according to an ancient report:—"All overgrown with weeds, and plants of severall kinds, as many tall and goodly Cedars, infinite store of Palmetoes, numbers of Mulberries, wild Olive-trees store, with diuers others vnknowne both by name and nature."

Referring to 1623 the Chronicler says: "Now besides these natural productions, providences and paines since the plantation, have offered diuers other seeds and plants, which the soile hath greedily imbraced and cherished; So that at this present 1623 there are great abundance of white, red, and yellow coloured Potatoes, Tobacco, Sugar-canes, Indicos, Parsnips, exceeding large Radishes, the American Bread, the Cassado Root, the Indian Pumpian, the Water-millon, and the most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes, also the English Artichoke, Pease, etc., etc., * * "

The 1901 census returns gave the following as the production of vegetables, fruits, etc., in Bermuda during the preceding year:—Potatoes, 28520 barrels; Onions, 296655 crates; Tomatoes, 31730 crates; Corn, 1301 bushels; Beets, 2164 crates; Sweet Potatoes, 501700 lbs.; Arrowroot (stick), 342600 lbs.; Turnips and Carrots, 117451 lbs.; Celery, Parsley, Lettuce, 18039 bxs.; other vegetables, 150537 lbs.;

Bananas, 10365 bunches; Melons, 63604; Bulbs, (large) 2116000, Bulbs (for stock), 4769000; Lemons, 22 dozen; Oranges, 109; other citrus fruits, 178 dozen; Grapes, 1602 lbs.; sundry fruit, 4450 lbs."

The census taken in 1921 recorded the following production in 1920: Potatoes, 58075 barrels; Onions, 85416 crates; Tomatoes, 3970 crates; Beets, 34634 crates; Corn, 3430 bushels; Carrots 102692 crates; Turnips, 618300 lbs.; Celery, 9389 boxes; Parsley, 60485 boxes; Lettuce, 9113 boxes; Peas and Beans, 4317 crates; Bulbs (large), 164300; Bulbs (for stock) 662400; Bananas, 23924 bunches; Sweet Oranges, (trees), 281; Lemon trees 190; other citrus trees, 1278; other Fruit trees, 1650 Melons, 72170.

The principal exports of agricultural products are onions, potatoes beets, tomatoes, celery, Fava beans, parsley, carrots and turnips, also some kale. Arrowroot has practically dropped out, although the genuine Bermuda prepared arrowroot, ground from the original Bermuda stock, has no rival for perfection in quality. Lily bulbs of pure *Harrisii* stock are once more being exported in considerable quantity, and the inferior types are rapidly being eliminated from cultivation.

Efforts are being made to established a demand for Bermuda produce in the markets of Canada and England. The increasing volume of the tourist business is creating a larger and ever growing local consumption of fresh vegetables, and in order to encourage direct-from-the-farmer purchases a Farmer's Market has been established for about one year in a portion of the concrete wharf-shed near the foot of Parliament Street, Hamilton.

At various times efforts have been made to start the culture of silk worms and the production of silk, but although small grants from the Legislature have been made, the industry has not been carried on to any appreciable extent.

Whether any operations for making salt in Bermuda were successful is not known. In 1615, Ralph Garner was sent out from England "for the making of salt" and "construction of salt pans," and in 1623 orders were issued, to fit and furnish two salt pans at Crawl Point, owing to the want of salt for preserving fish. The dampness of the climate probably was detrimental to the drying process. It is not unlikely that the settlement known as Salt Kettle took its name from early salt pans there.

In connection with the early salt-making industry of the Bermudas, it may not be out of place here to refer to the years when Bermuda practically owned Turks Island, for salt-making purposes,—1678 to 1710. In the latter year they were attacked by Spaniards and driven away from the Turks Islands, but the Spaniards were not allowed to retain possession very long, a privateering expedition being despatched from Bermuda, Captain Lewis Middleton in command, and the islands speedily recaptured from the Spaniards. For the next forty years fighting was common between the two parties, and in 1764 the French, from San Domingo, attacked the Bermudian Salt Rakers and took them prisoners. An investigation followed this, which led to the decision that Turks Islands belonged to the British Crown, but for some reason or other, it was also decided that they formed a part of the *Colony of the Bahamas*. This decision was, naturally, strongly protested

against by the Bermudians, who did not approve of the Bahamas having a right to tax their salt, which at that time was an important industry of the Bermudians—but so the matter had to remain, to the indignation of the plucky men whose energetic defence of the Islands against foreign attacks had saved them to the British Flag.

The following comparisons between the 1901 and 1921 Census returns will convey some idea of the many changes that have taken place in Bermuda within the past quarter of a century:

	1901	1921
Horses.....	926	1131
Asses.....	148	11
Cows.....	1408	1463
Other live stock.....	3324	18423
Waggons.....	141	532
Ploughs etc.....	469	654
Mules.....	8	13
Bulls.....	52	47
Oxen.....	50	6
Carriages.....	682	851
Carts.....	909	510
Bicycles.....	823	1954

The item "Ploughs" recalls the fact that a little over a century ago this implement was unknown in Bermuda, and as late as 1839 there were only two ploughs in the islands.

Census returns of 1901 and 1921 show the following changes in acreage of land under cultivation:—

	1901	1921
Sandys.....	393	613
Southampton.....	402	403
Warwick.....	396	291
Paget.....	275	304
Pembroke.....	139	293
Devonshire.....	187	242
Smiths.....	369	292
Hamilton.....	305	351
St. Georges.....	169	223
Totals.....	2635	3012

In 1921 there were 5775 acres under wood, natural pasture, cultivated grasses and fodder, 137 acres under marsh.

Exports from Bermuda during the past ten years are shown in the following table which shows how very uncertain is the farming industry of Bermuda, for not only are there wide variations in the quantities reaped, but market prices at New York are subject to serious fluctuations. During the past two or three years the potato crops have been adversely affected by the rather unreliable quality of seed stock imported, and the subject has been receiving special investigation on the part of the Department of Agriculture.

Year	Potatoes brls.	Onions crates	Vegetables bshl crates	Lilies boxes
1914.....	41532	87577	167896	441
1915.....	51519	153030	194665	881
1916.....	55166	148221	252333	1224
1917.....	74578	132358	209894	1009
1918.....	69453	133141	63976	823
1919.....	91777	131271	162517	664
1920.....	54031	109072	260784	749
1921.....	58955	49464	263649	936
1922.....	43651	70874	191806	1604
1923.....	33604	35176	194435	3116

Within the last three hundred years some striking changes have taken place in connection with the products of the land. In early days Pineapples were so plentiful that they were given away by the boatload to passing ships. Nowadays it is almost impossible to make a pineapple plant produce a fruit. Bermuda once was one of the great tobacco producing centres, and to this day whenever an old building is pulled down young tobacco plants spring up all over the newly bared ground—presumably from seed that has remained in the soil in a dormant condition for very many years. During 1911 and 1912 strenuous efforts were put forth by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate and cure tobacco, but the venture did not show any likelihood of tobacco growing in Bermuda proving to be commercially successful.

During the flowering season of the Bermuda Easter Lily large quantities of the buds are shipped by parcel post to the United States, etc., where they are used for Church decorations at Easter. Many other choice flowers are grown in the islands and sold to tourists but the business is very uncertain in its returns. Bermuda should be the winter garden for the supply of fresh flowers to New York. but costs of delivery, losses in transit, custom charges, etc., have rendered unprofitable several attempts made by local growers to develop an export trade.

Local artists find a fairly profitable use for their talent in colouring photographs and some very charming views are on sale, but aerograph work, done in the United States, enters into competition with local production.

Some little local business is done with palmetto work, and with cedar souvenirs—trays, sticks, boxes, etc., but, unfortunately, imported articles compete against the genuine product of the few Bermudians and others engaged in the business. Some employment is found by boat builders in the construction of racing dinghies, pilot gigs and other small craft. A real Bermuda red-cedar boat, copper fastened throughout, is almost everlasting. House-building, painting, plumbing, and other trades find work for a large number of men.

Occupations.

According to the Census taken in 1921 the occupations of the adult inhabitants, and some of the younger citizens also, can be classified under the following headings:—

40 Ministers.	13 Lawyers.
21 Physicians & Surgeons.	11 Dentists.
2 Oculists.	6 Veterinary Surgeons.
109 Marine engineers.	57 Pilots and Engine drivers.
91 Nurses.	124 School teachers.
569 Planters.	433 Agricultural labourers.
163 Seamen.	317 Masons.
102 Painters.	122 Ship carpenters.
274 House carpenters.	84 Blacksmiths.
23 Bakers.	66 Tailors.
45 Shoemakers.	26 Barbers.
119 Fishermen.	106 Apprentices.
1299 Domestic servants.	338 Laundresses.
1300 General labourers.	406 Seamstresses.
220 Mechanics.	238 Drivers of vehicles.
1202 Landowners.	195 Merchants.
102 Military employees.	217 Shopkeepers.
382 Naval employees.	458 Assistants.
170 Civil service.	434 Other occupations.

GENERAL VEGETATION.

OF the flowers, for the prolific display of which Bermuda stand, high, mention of any one more than another would be invidious it has been styled the "Land of the Lily and the Rose." The Passion flower, the Violet, the Narcissus, a creeper known as the Bougainvillea (Argentine and Brazil)—one of the handsomest adjuncts to a wall or verandah that the world produces—the Wistaria, Geranium, Heliotrope and Verbena, are all remarkable for their luxuriance. The Fuchsia, however, fails to succeed, the moist climate tending to produce wood rather than flowers, English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) grows luxuriantly, and two or three species of Honeysuckle cover walls and trellis with foliage and flowers. The Morning Glory (*Convolvulus*) is abundant everywhere, and its purple flowers two or three inches in diameter, are borne in profusion throughout the year. Many a rugged corner or wayside copse is festooned with this beautiful creeper, and its graceful hangings of nature's tapestry hide many an unsightly ruin. What appears to be the most universally spread plant in the islands is the life plant (*Bryophyllum calycinum*), said to have been introduced in 1813 from Asia as a curiosity; every old wall or rocky road margin is literally covered with its growth; the large fleshy leaves make it conspicuous, and its pendulous flowers, of a green and purple colour, with a bladder-like appearance, borne on stalks from ten to twenty inches high (frequently even as high as three feet) at once attract attention. As the buds before fully opened crack when sharply struck, the name of

"flopper" is the common appellation. The leaves or leaflets when placed on a moist surface produce rootlets and young plants at the marginal creases, a peculiarity which appears to render the usual method of propagation unnecessary, as the seeds are said not to mature. The most important flower, cultivated to a very large extent for exportation of the bulb, is the Bermuda Easter Lily (*Lilium Harrisii*). The summer-flowering Blue Lily (*Agapanthus umbellatus*) and the Egyptian Lily (*Calla ethiopica*) grow luxuriantly. The Indian Shot (*Canna indica*), from three to five feet high with showy flowers in bloom constantly, is a very noticeable plant. The Banana, of which there are several kinds, the variety commonly cultivated being *Musa cavendishii*, and the Plantain (*M. capientum*, var. *paradisiaca*), very similar in appearance only taller in growth, are cultivated almost universally, and their graceful appearance adds not a little to the tropical aspect of the islands. The species mentioned above thrive well bearing heavy bunches of choice fruit. Each plant produces only one bunch of fruit, the parent tree being replaced by suckers which spring from its stump. The Cassava (*Manihot utlissima*), from which the well-known article of commerce, tapioca, is prepared, is cultivated to a limited extent. It is a smooth shrubby plant, three to four feet high, and is grown from slips. A Bermudian Christmas dinner is not considered complete without the addition of Cassava pie. The Onion (*Allium cepa*) is one of the features that cannot fail to catch the eye: acres upon acres of this vegetable are grown. The seed, obtained from Teneriffe, as it does not mature in Bermuda, is planted in the autumn, and the young plants are subsequently pricked out and hand-planted one by one, maturing in April and May. The cut timber imported for the construction of crates for these onions, fairly covers the wharf on the arrival of each steamer in spring. The Potato is another prolific production of the islands. The Potato for general use is imported, whilst the main crops of the Bermuda grown tuber are shipped to foreign markets—principally to New York. The difference in market values between the imported and exported potato account for this condition of affairs. During late September and early October imported seed of the Triumph variety is planted, and reaped at the end of December or early in January, and seed of the Garnet variety is planted about the beginning of January and reaped in April. Some farmers plant a summer crop, but this is for local consumption only. The Sweet Potato is likewise a summer crop for home use only. Celery, grown on reclaimed swamp land, has become a valuable export crop, and many other vegetables are grown (see Agriculture). In Bermuda the soil is rarely left idle, usually something is being grown, one crop following another throughout the year. Water and Musk Melons are freely produced during the summer months.

The flowering shrubs of Bermuda are not indigenous, but they have become so spread and scattered in every direction that it is a difficult matter to define what may be called the wild from the cultivated.

Foremost for its brilliancy is the Christmas blooming Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) locally known as Blazing Star, a handsome shrub nine to twelve feet high, the branches terminating in clusters of greenish red and yellow flowers, surrounded by a whorl of large leaf-like bracts of the brightest scarlet, from six to ten inches in length.

The double variety (Eu: p. plenissima), is even more brilliant, and flowers during February and March. Next, perhaps, for gorgeous show are the several varieties of *Hibiscus*, which grow from ten to fifteen feet high; the leaves are of a bright green, heart shaped; the most common variety is covered with large scarlet flowers, from four to six inches in diameter; it keeps in full bloom nearly all the year round, the single flowers enduring for one day only, but the next morning there are as many flowers as ever! The double varieties hold their flowers a little longer. The Changeable Rose (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) is a rather uncommon variety, and flowers during November and December, each flower changing during the day from pure white to deep pink, both colors being on the same plant at one time.

The Oleander (*Nerium Oleander*) is a bushy evergreen shrub, from four to twenty feet high, thickly branched from the base. Introduced into Bermuda about 1790, it is now one of the most striking features in the landscape. From April to August the hedges are dazzling with the profusion of its lovely blossoms, but, while the months named reveal the Oleander in its greatest beauty, its flowering period commences a little earlier and extends to November, according to location and season. The color varies from pure white, the rarest, through every shade of pink and red to a deep scarlet, a charming relief to the monotony of the cedar. It is said to possess poisonous qualities, and fowls have been known to die from drinking water that stood under these bushes. Visitors are advised not to let the sap from a freshly cut spray of flowers drip on their clothing—the effect, especially on white starched goods is displeasing. Otherwise, however, the flowers are harmless and may be handled freely; the odour is very delicate. The Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) occasionally may be found escaped from cultivation, and a shrub very easily confounded with it from its similarity, is the Bermuda or Surinam Cherry (*Eugenia Micheli*), which grows abundantly throughout the islands; its fruit is pleasant to the taste, and about the size of, and not unlike a red cherry but five angled; its flowers are white like those of the Myrtle. The Orange (*Citrus aurantium*), and the Lemon (*C. limonum*) may be seen here and there in gardens and shrubberies, and growing wild on many hill-sides; they seem to thrive in the company of Cedar trees, and the wild Citrus resent transplanting and cultivation. The Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), between a shrub and a tree, bearing large showy crimson blossoms is abundant. The fruit has been scarce for some years. The Papaw (*Carica papaya*) is a straight, usually unbranched, tree of the Passion-flower order, from ten to twenty five feet high, and is diœcious, though the rudimentary ovaries on the male tree often develop into long cucumber-like fruits of fine flavour. Its leaves, on the summit of the stem, are from one to one and a half feet in diameter on long stocks, and the fruit round, yellow when ripe, and of the size of a large orange, lying in rotation one above the other below the leaves, looking as though oranges, some ripe and some green, had been fastened along the stem. It may be styled semi-cultivated, for there is scarcely a patch of ground near any habitation on which the papaw has not secured a foothold. The fruit is eaten as a dessert, and in its green state is valued in cooking for a peculiar property it possesses of softening animal fibre, and assisting digestion. The Papaw bears throughout

the year, but as a rule well-ripened summer fruit are the sweeter. The Dogbush (*Baccharis heterophylla*), from Mexico, an erect bushy shrub from three to six feet high, with leathery leaves and white blossoms, growing on the edge of marshes, is one of the chief decorations for houses and churches at Christmas, and it has the property of keeping green and ornamental for months. The Pigeon Berry (*Duranta plumieri*) is abundant everywhere. It is from six to twelve feet high with smooth glossy leaves, and its blue flowers, borne in summer, merge into long stalks drooping over with wax-like yellow berries, the size of a pea, which are ornamental but poisonous. The most common of all shrubs to be met with in Bermuda are the varieties of Sage Bush (*Lantana odorata* and *L. crocea*), which grow from three to eight feet high. The *L. odorata* has taken possession of every hillside and unused piece of ground; its flowers are delicate shades of pink with yellow throats, and are borne in clusters or heads succeeded by pink berries—which are edible. The other and large variety (*L. crocea*) is a much more handsome shrub; its flowers are an orange red succeeded by purple, edible, berries. The Snuff Plant (*Buddleia americana*), is a very showy shrub six to fifteen feet high, branched from its base and with a woolly white down on the underside of its leaves. Its blossoms hang in drooping clusters of a yellow color. The Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*), attains a height of from ten to fifteen feet, branching out like a shrub. It is frequently met with on waste land around houses; it is not now as common as in former years. The Yucca or Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca aloifolia*), with thick, massive spear-shaped, sharp-pointed leaves, from four to six feet long radiating or pointing out and upwards in every direction from the centre of the plant, grows abundantly on the southern hills of the islands, and presents a formidable appearance. During the summer it bears erect panicles of nodding white and purple flowers; it is closely allied to the Aloe (*A. vulgaris*) which is very similar in growth, but more fleshy and substantial. The Century Plant, (*Agava americana*) is another shrub not unlike the previous in growth and appearance, but it throws a straight flowering stem from fifteen to twenty-four feet high, with yellow blossoms on alternate branches. It is mostly found in gardens and public grounds. There is another class of plants in profuse growth—the Cacti; the peculiar appearance of these is sufficient to distinguish them. The Night Blooming Cereus (*Cereus nocturnus*), whose long snake-like stems either hang over walls or ascend trees, unfolds after sunset what has been referred to as “the most magnificent flowers in the whole vegetable kingdom.” These flowers are eight or nine inches in diameter, waxlike and very fragrant; they close with or soon after daybreak. Many other Cacti familiar to horticulturists grow abundantly, but probably the only indigenous plant of the family is the Prickly Pear, (*Opuntia Ficus indica*), very common on barren land and on sandy soil, with a prostrate massive fleshy stem, thickly studded with awl-shaped spines. Its flower is yellow, followed by an edible crimson fruit, known as the Indian fig, which must be peeled before eating. There is, however, a variety of this fruit which is not suitable for eating. Care should be taken with the edible variety not to get any of the fine prickles into the mouth: the sensation, once experienced, will not be repeated. There are some twenty to twenty-four different species

of ferns already known, five or six of which are pronounced endemic—spores brought here by wind, water, and in mud on the feet of birds after the islands emerged from the sea in pre-historic ages.

Of the many and various trees which luxuriantly clothe the hills and skirt the valleys, it is difficult to ascertain which are and which are not indigenous to the soil. The earliest discoverers mentioned the islands as "all overgrown with weeds and plants of several kinds, as well as many tall and goodly cedars, infinite store of palmettos, numbers of mulberries, wild olive trees store with divers others unknown both by name and nature." It is said the only trees native to the soil are the cedar and the yellow-wood (*Zanthoxylon* sps.) the latter long supposed to have become extinct until a specimen was found by Dr. Britton, Director in chief of the New York Botanic Garden, during a ramble in Paynter's Vale, some 14 or more years ago. Jourdan, writing in 1609, mentions "mulberries both white and red, palmettos, cedars, and the prickly pear." There is, however, no reliable data respecting the arboreal or floral vegetation of these islands between the early records and the beginning of the last century. Hemsley, whose report on the botany of the Bermudas in connection with the Challenger expedition is a standard work of reference, says the botanical history of the islands really began in 1806, when Micheaux visited them. Hemsley thinks the native plants may be put down at from 140 to 150, and that a parallel is offered on the eastern side of the Atlantic by the flora of the Azores. He places the endemic flora of Bermuda as eight species, and says "weeds and chance species brought here in seed packages naturalize with facility, and perhaps few places of so limited an area offer greater variety or so much to gratify a botanical observer." The most universal of all the trees is the cedar, or more properly speaking the Juniper (*Juniperus bermudiana*). It varies greatly in size according to soil and situation, crowning at times a solitary otherwise barren rock, where the soil appears insufficient for the most scanty vegetation. There is evidence to prove that this tree in former years grew to a much greater height and girth than at present. In a letter written about the year 1630 by Capt. Roger Wood, he tells his correspondent that he is sending him as a present some cedar planks twelve to thirteen feet long, and thirty-two inches wide. These large trees grew in the deep rich soil of the valleys that have long since been deforested, planted to tobacco, and are now used for potatoes, onions, and green vegetables. Formerly, before the days of steam, these islands possessed quite a fleet of sailing vessels built of this wood. Sections of these trees, cut from the stumps close to the root, make very handsome ornamental tables, and the wood takes a beautiful polish. The Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum quadrangulare*) is frequently met with, and is very ornamental in its growth, its trunk and larger branches being cylindrical; this tree was introduced from the West Indies. The popular name is derived from the French *Bois Fidele*—the tree is a marvel of fidelity and will quietly resume growth even if hewn down, dug out of the ground, and left; its effect is to produce "autumn tints" in the landscape, its leaves frequently showing much colour. The Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*), a native of the West Indies, has blunt, leathery, glossy leaves, and branches from the ground upwards—height, twenty to thirty feet. The Poinciana (*P. regia*), originally a

native of Madagascar is one of the most graceful trees on these islands. Its wide spreading branches, peculiarly smooth and bare and not unlike an elephant's trunk in appearance, with leaves one foot long, composed of from twelve to eighteen pairs of leaflets, must be seen to be admired; it attains a height of some thirty feet, its branches covering often more than double that space. It is at its best in late July and August, during which months it is covered with racemes of large crimson flowers, followed by long seed pods. The Tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*) is another striking tree in appearance, attaining a large size, with bright green leaves and far spreading branches. A few magnificent specimens are to be seen in various parts of the islands. A handsome evergreen tree (*Tecoma pentaphylla*), locally called White Cedar, a most misleading name, grows around the Public Buildings, and along some of the streets of Hamilton; it is a West India introduction. The Rubber Tree (*Ficus elastica*) is not uncommon and presents a remarkable growth, branching out from the roots into numerous sturdy boughs, clothed with long, thick leathery leaves, the young buds of which are tipped with a reddish brown tinge—adding a peculiar appearance to the otherwise brilliant and dense green foliage. The finest specimen in Bermuda stands prominently in the garden of Par-la-ville on Queen Street, Hamilton. The Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), a native of Japan, bearing in summer a small edible yellow fruit, similar in shape and size to a small plum, is a sturdy tree with fragrant whitish blossoms, not unlike those of the Horse Chestnut. It is abundantly grown for its delicious fruit. The Seaside Grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*) is a tree from ten to thirty feet high, with large, smooth shining leaves, almost round or heart-shaped, and so thick as to give them a massive appearance—from three to six inches long, and often broader. It is abundant on the sandy shores and among rocks near the sea. It probably takes its name from the fruit, which, borne in bunches, are the size of and not unlike grapes, of a pleasant taste, and of a purplish hue when ripe. The Alligator Pear (*Persea gratissima*), called also the Avocado Pear is of West India origin, and is a handsome tree attaining a height of from twenty to thirty feet; its foliage is showy and growth sturdy. The Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) grows abundantly along the edges of inlets, marshy shores and swamps. It is an evergreen spreading tree. Secondary roots descend here and there from its branches, and form new trunks after they penetrate the soil, forming thereby a dense thicket. It is intermixed with another tree very similar but easily distinguished by its white or dusty appearance—The False or White Mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*) which belongs to the teak family (*Verbenaceae*) of which the common Verbena is also a member. The Mulberry (*Morus rubra*), a sturdy, erect tree, with very closely grown branches and rugged bark, is by no means uncommon, and is one of the trees mentioned in the earliest history of the island. The Pride of India (*Melia Azedarach*), a large massive trunked tree, in spring and summer presents a beautiful appearance with its lilac flowers and clusters of green berries, which change to a golden hue, but in autumn it becomes perfectly bare, and with its clusters of now dry and shrivelled berries (which are not edible) hanging on its limbs, it presents the appearance of a dead tree. A shrub in common use for hedge purposes is the *Acalypha*, *marginata* *mosaica*, and tri-

colour, commonly called "Match-me-if-you-can," because of the endless variety of markings which no two leaves reproduce in identical pattern. Some fine plants of *Acalypha hispida* (Sanderi) or Chenille plant, are growing in private gardens, their long flower spikes, resembling Chenille, presenting a very graceful appearance. *Altheas* (*Hibiscus syriacus*) are becoming more popular as summer flowering hedge plants, but their dead appearance in winter does not add to their popularity in a land where almost all plants are evergreen and everblooming. One of the prettiest and most floriferous of all summer flowering shrubs is the *Lagerstroemia Indica*, or Cape Myrtle, locally called Queen of Shrubs, in the pink variety, and King of Shrubs in the Carmine. A few specimens of the purple and the white flowering varieties are to be found in gardens. A recent introduction is the *Cordia sebestena*, of which only 15 specimens existed in 1907, but now the brilliant orange scarlet flowers of these pretty little trees are in view along roadsides in the country, and they have been selected as one of the trees for use in street-planting in the City of Hamilton. Other trees of recent introduction which are increasing in number, are the *Auracaria*, commonly called the Norfolk Island Pine, and the *Casuarina* or Whisperine Pine. There is an almost endless variety of other trees, shrubs, vines, etc., and the planting of Palms is becoming increasingly popular, the varieties including the *Oreodoxa Regia* or genuine "Royal" Palm, *borinquena*, or Porto Rican Palm, *Cocos plumosa*, *Seaforthia elegans*, and many others. The Bermuda Palmetto grows wild, and its trunk is occasionally sharply constricted, the result, it is said, of a struggle with a hurricane or bad growing season. Other Palmettoes, such as *Sabal blackburniana*, have been introduced and are spreading. In Vines, the most striking and beautiful is the *Bougainvillea*, which clings to cedars, and in places covers high walls of rock on the sides of the roadway: the rich, glowing purple bloom of this massive vine is at its best during the winter season, but some colour shows almost throughout the year. Other trees, etc., include *Magnolia*, *Frangipanni*, *Crotons*, and others too numerous to mention except in a book devoted to Botany. Although scarcely ranking as a tree, mention must be made of the Bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*), which in sheltered places raises its rod-like stems thirty or forty feet high. The stem has slender branches of solid growth, which bear leaves about six inches long, and the cane terminates in a large tawny plume or panicle, which sways with every passing breeze, The Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*) is locally termed "Spruce", and came to Bermuda from the Mediterranean. It has graceful, slender, feathery leaves, and forms a favorite fence along the northern shores of the islands, as it is not injured by salt spray—it does not, however, thrive on the southern shores.

BIRD LIFE.

Wander where one will, along the shore or through cedar groves, along the winding road or near residences, the ear rings with the melody of the native birds. Reid says 186 species have been noticed here, but most of them are birds of passage resting or blown here on their migratory flight. Conspicuous among the residents, from the gaudy plumage of the male bird and less gaudy though showy female, is the Red Bird or Cardinal Grosbeak; its charming notes or series of musical

whistles may be heard on all sides, and its bright scarlet coat, flashing in and out of the cedars, becomes still more brilliant by contrast with the sombreness of the foliage. Two species of Bluebird, one of a rich blue, the other the regular Bluebird of the north, are abundant. Out on the cultivated land and often close by houses may be seen flocks of Ground Doves, a pretty, compactly built bird, and whose note is a cooing somewhat similar to that of the ringdove. It is said to be the smallest American species of its class, and peculiar to Bermuda. Warblers of every kind abound, and although these islands are out of the regular migratory flight, the lists compiled by ornithologists, of birds that are from time to time found here, point to stragglers and inblown flocks making Bermuda a resting place. Numerous sea fowl may be seen along the coast, and the Tropic Bird with its long peculiar tail at once attracts notice. It is locally known as the Long-tail. In order to prevent the extermination of birds, certain regulations are in force for their preservation, under which severe penalties are enforced on any person attempting to shoot, trap, or in any method interfere with the liberty of the *Redbird*, *Bluebird*, *Blackbird*, *Catbird*, or *Black Capped Mocking Bird*, *Ground Dove*, *Chick of the Village*, *Quail*, *Partridge*, *Tropic Bird*, *Boatswain* or *Longtail*, *Humming Bird*, *Kingfisher*, *Wood-pecker*, *Rice Bird*, *Crane*, *Heron*, *Mocking Bird*, or *Goldfinch*. The law also prohibits any interference with the eggs of these birds, and the mere fact of being in possession either of a bird or egg of any of the above is sufficient to constitute an offence under the Act.

FISHES.

There is probably no part of the globe in which a greater variety or more excellent quality of fish abound than in the waters bordering the shores of Bermuda. It is said that 168 varieties have been observed here, conspicuous amongst which for beauty are the Angel-fish, their fins giving the appearance of broad wings. The Yellow-tail, Red Snapper, Bream, Grunt, Mullet, Rockfish, Grouper, Hogfish, Amberfish, and a variety of other kinds are to be seen as the fishing boats come in, and are well worth notice. The New York Aquarium possesses numerous specimens of Bermuda fish.

Towards the end of July last year about eight hundred fish, new varieties to the inshore waters of Bermuda, were imported from Key West via New York, and distributed to various places in the hope that they would rapidly increase in number. The varieties so introduced under authority of the Legislature, and at the cost of the Colony, were as follows: Porkfish, Mutton fish, Black Angel fish, French Angel fish, White Grunt, Grey Grunt, Spade fish, Dog Snapper.

Whales are sometimes seen off the coast, but are rare visitants; formerly they were abundant, and one of the earliest industries of these Islands was the whale fishery. In a work published in London in 1613 by Sylvanus Jourdan, being an account of the "Bermudas, now called Somer's Islands" he says: "There are also great plentie whales which I conceive are very easie to be killed for they come so usually and ordinarilie to the shore that we haerd them oftentimes in the night abed and have seen many of them neare the shoare in the day time."

In the instructions given to the Governors of the early Virginia Company allusion is made to the revenue to be derived from the whale fishery here, and from the collection of ambergris and spermaceti, but what revenues were ever obtained therefrom do not appear in subsequent records. In a sequel to Jourdan's first report, he says, "There are whales in great store from February until June." In instructions dated 1665, sharks were claimed and to be considered a royalty. Although an occasional shark is now caught, they, like the whale, are no longer numerous.

MAMMALIA, ETC.

With the exception of the Rat and Mouse, there are no native mammals; and snakes are unknown on the islands. In 1661 the Council authorized the introduction of Rabbits on High Island and on certain islands in Bailey's Bay. There are a few rabbits on some of the islands, but their ranks are kept well thinned. How, or where rats originally came from is a mystery, for, in 1616, Smith's history refers to a sudden plague of rats, and says they filled not only those places where the settlers landed, but swimming from place to place they spread themselves "over all the country inasmuch as there was no island, but it was pestered with them." and Norwood, in his book of the second survey, says: "The whole country (1619) was grievously affected with rats." There is one Lizard, the common skink, apparently the same as that of the Southern States, and the Toad (*Bufo*) which has been introduced attains a large size. What few Butterflies there are, together with Beetles, closely resemble those of America and are very limited in number.

Heilprin's researches under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia caused that famous scientist to say "the Bermuda fauna is essentially a wind drift and current drift fauna, whose elements have been received in principal part from the United States and the West Indies. The aquatic animals are overwhelmingly Antillean, while the animals of the air, birds and insects, are overwhelmingly North American."

CAVES AND GROTTOS.

VERITABLE fairylands, realms of enchantment, the caves of Bermuda possess a charm, an attractive beauty, that cannot be described. Mighty columns of limestone formed by the union of stalactites and stalagmites, uphold the lofty roofs: graceful, frail-looking stalactites, translucent and white, hang pendent from overhead. Strangely shaped formations, tinted in many colours, are on the walls, overhead, underfoot. Drapery and fern effects, castles, figures and faces, all of natural production, reveal new and interesting features that invariably secure attention. Some chambers are studded with tiny crystals on roofs and walls, sparking like diamonds; elsewhere the handiwork of nature throughout the ages has produced a mass of limestone over the face of which hang pipes which ring when struck, each one giving a note different in pitch from its neighbour.

The principal caves are the Crystal, Wonderland, Leamington, Walsingham, Admiral's and Prospero's, all located to the east and north-east of Harrington Sound (See map, also advertisement index "Caves.")

Crystal Cave is noted for the exquisite beauty, dainty appearance, and fairylike charms of its various chambers. It contains a lake of considerable size and a pontoon bridge, extending across its never ruffled surface, enables visitors to view at close range this particularly pleasing section of the cave. Cahow Lake derives its name from the discovery on its banks of the fossilized remains of an extinct bird, the Cahow, once abundant in Bermuda, but so easily caught that it was exterminated within a very few years by the early settlers in the islands.

Leamington Cave is one of great beauty and variety in its display, and the scene looking across the lake is entrancing. In this cave is a great column of limestone which untold ages ago was split in a diagonal direction by some terrific force, doubtless a movement of the Bermuda mountain, the upper section with the overhead roof, sliding some inches on the lower section. But all around are other columns, the products of hundreds of thousands of years, in perfect condition.

Wonderland Cave with its vaulted roof conveys to the observer an impression of majesty. Although all the caves possess formations in many pretty tints, this cave is particularly favoured in respect to the possession of coloured stalactites, etc. For some years it was maintained for the pleasure of its owner and his friends, but now it is open to the public, and its display of fairylike beauty entitles it to rank as one of the most attractive sights of the islands. It also contains a lake.

Walsingham Cave is one of the few caves known for many years, and it suffered some impairment because early explorers, lacking the convenience of electric light, used flaring torches for purposes of illumination. It is worthy of a visit, and many remarkable formations are to be seen.

Admiral's Cave, named for Admiral Milne, is represented in the museum of Edinburgh, Scotland, by some interesting specimens. The Admiral, in 1819, removed from it a fine specimen of stalagmite, and his son, himself an Admiral, revisited the scene in 1863, and the following record of what he found is in the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: "In the year 1863 the late Admiral Sir Alexander Milne had the same command as his father in 1819, and, when in Bermuda, he visited the cave from which when a boy he had seen the stalagmite extracted. He found its stump and observed that the five drips had during the previous forty-four years formed on its surface several small knobs of new matter, each of which he measured. The quantity of these knobs amounted altogether to scarcely five cubic inches. As the stalagmite contains about forty-four cubic feet a *period of 600,000 years* would appear to have been required for its formation, if, during the entire period it was forming, the drips were not more numerous, and did not fall more rapidly than in 1863. The measurements were carefully made by Sir Alexander Milne, and a note of them sent to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1864."

Prospero's Cave, sometimes called Shakespeare's or Joyce's Dock Caves, the latter the original name, is unfortunate in that it was one of the earliest known caves in the islands, and in consequence suffered from

the use of smoking torches. The owner at considerable expense had a general clean-up some years ago, and although not one of the popular caves, nevertheless this cave does possess many very interesting attractions, one of which is a bust of a figure that really resembles Shakespeare—hence the name. It is believed to be the cave in which is laid various scenes in Shakespeare's play "The Tempest". Its extensive lake contains a small island—a massive stalagmite that was formed at some period in the past when the Bermuda mountain was higher than now above water level, the lake being about thirty feet deep around this "island."

Each of the caves, although spoken of in the singular, contains a series of chambers, practically a number of caves, some connecting naturally, others having small openings, artificially enlarged for the convenience of sightseers. It is not generally known that each stalactite, from the frail macaroni-like stem on to the giants, has a small hole extending throughout its entire length—again like macaroni—and through this the water, charged with its minute particles of lime picked up in its seepage through the overhead limestone hillside, drips slowly, but incessantly, gradually lengthening by its deposits the hanging stalactite and the stalagmite rising from the rock below until the two meet and form a column.

The Devil's Hole, on the southern margin of Harrington Sound, probably once was a cave, of which the roof collapsed in part at some time in the early period of Bermuda's existence. The name was given to it very many years ago because of strange noises occasionally to be heard from its depths, but modern man knows the cause—the passage of the water through subterranean channels leading to the ocean a couple of hundred yards away on the southern side of the land. For nearly a century it has been used as an aquarium, and the many specimens of brilliantly tinted and odd-shaped fishes, which are easily seen in its clear waters, invariably arouse much enthusiasm on the part of onlookers. This grotto is one of the special attractions of the islands, and until the proposed Aquarium is constructed by the Colonial Government it will continue without a competitor.

GOLF.

BERMUDA is extensively advertised in American and Canadian publications as a Paradise for golfers. There are two 18 hole and four 9 hole courses available for their accommodation, and from the standpoint of scenery every lover of the game will derive much pleasure in addition to all the enjoyment and recreation afforded by the play.

The Mid Ocean Course.

This is a Golf Course which forms a part of a natural park of about 640 acres, located at the eastern end of the main island. A commodious residential Club House is available for members and invited guests, to whom the privileges of the Club, the 18 hole Golf Course, and the Park generally, are restricted. The grounds have a frontage of over five miles on the waters of Harrington Sound, Castle Harbour, and the

Atlantic Ocean, and the scientifically laid out Course leads across hills, through valleys, and across lakes, with many charming views of ocean and other scenery. Membership is restricted, and consequently this Course is not available to every Golfer visiting Bermuda. Enquiries for information relative to home-sites, membership, etc., should be made to Mr. F. G. Gosling, O. B. E., Secretary Mid Ocean Club, Chancery Hall, Hamilton.

Riddell's Bay Golf Course.

Undoubtedly for the general Golfing visitor to Bermuda the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club offers advantages and pleasures not to be enjoyed elsewhere in the islands. The course of 18 holes, with a length of 5,500 yards, is located in a most delightful section of the country, on the northern shores of Warwick parish, and it is bounded on three sides by water—Riddell's Bay to the south, and the Sound to the north and west. The scenery in this vicinity is charmingly picturesque and panoramic in variety. Numerous water hazards are provided by the Course, which was laid out by the famous Golf Course designer Mr. Seth Raynor. The Club House is an historic and nicely situated building on the shores of the Bay, and five thoroughly renovated houses with all modern improvements are located on the Club's property for residential purposes. The Club aims to provide Golfers with an exceptionally attractive Course, and towards this ideal plans are being made to acquire additional property in order to lengthen and otherwise improve it, and at the time of going to press the support of the Colonial Legislature is being solicited. During the past season the daily Green Fee was eight shillings (about \$1.92) and possibly the fee for the present season will be approximately this amount. Golfers seeking weekly, monthly, or season membership should apply to the Resident Secretary at the Club House, address Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club, Warwick. The Course is within convenient access by ferry, plying at intervals daily from the foot of Queen Street, Hamilton, fare for the round trip five shillings.

The Bermuda Golf Course.

Established about thirty years ago under the auspices of The Bermuda Golf Club, to whom honour is due for pioneering the Game in Bermuda, The Bermuda Golf Course is the oldest in the islands, and it is now maintained by The Princess Hotel Company. It is a 9 hole Course, well kept, delightfully located, and within easy walking or driving distance from Hamilton. It is a very popular Course on which large numbers of visiting Golfers thoroughly enjoy their play each season, both Summer and Winter. Situated to the westward of the city, and along the northern shores of the Spanish Point section of Pembroke, the scenery is very pleasing, and as the two thousand yards Course is covered players enjoy views of the main ship channel, the Naval anchorage and Dockyard, and other views of hill and valley. The privileges of the Club House are available to visiting Golfers generally, with a daily Green Fee of \$1 which is payable at the Club House. Season rates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. W. E. S. Zuill, c/o Messrs. Pearman, Watlington & Co., Front Street, Hamilton.

Prospect Golf Course.

This is a very popular 9 hole Course, with a length of about two thousand four hundred yards, located along the northern shore below Prospect, to the northeast of Hamilton, and within comfortable walking, cycling or driving distance from that city. The Course is maintained by the Officers of the Military forces stationed at Prospect, the headquarters for the British Army in Bermuda, but the privileges of the Club House and the Links are available to all visiting Golfers. Daily members need not make any formal application other than calling at the Club House and paying the Green Fee of five shillings (about \$1.20), but for season, monthly, or weekly rates applications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary at the Club House, which latter is one of Bermuda's old time buildings—at least two centuries old. The views from the Course are very pleasing, and they include the main ship channel along which pass all vessels entering Hamilton, or the Naval anchorage. One of the holes of the Course is said to be unique in that it lies in a stone quarry.

Belmont Manor Golf Course.

This is a very cleverly laid-out Course on the grounds of Belmont Manor, a charmingly located Hotel in Warwick across the harbour from and to the westward of the city of Hamilton. There is a frequently operated ferry service from the city, a trip of about fifteen minutes over sheltered waters with some pretty island scenery en route. This is a 9 hole Course, with a total length of over two thousand yards, which traverses some very attractive portions of Belmont Manor Park. Many delightful views are afforded of the numerous islands which stud the near-by waters of the Sound, and the generally picturesque surroundings, combined with the available privileges of the Hotel, which with the Course, is maintained at a high standard, ensures satisfaction to those to whom its privileges are extended. For further particulars application should be made to the Management of the Hotel.

St. George's Golf Course.

The St. George's Garrison Officers Golf Club maintains a 9 hole Course along the hills north of the town, and within a few minutes, walk of the hotels. Visitors are permitted to play between the hours of 6 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., and a total number of not over 8 visitors may use the Course during the afternoon hours. Three and four ball matches are not allowed in the afternoon play. A Green Fee of \$1 is charged for either the morning or afternoon, but tickets must be bought at the office of the St. George Hotel, and presented to the Greens Keeper, who also controls the engagement of caddies. Visitors are required to register at the Club House before commencing play. Application for monthly or season privileges must be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Club. Some enjoyable views are obtainable from various points along the Course and in its vicinity.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

New York Route.

BETWEEN New York and Bermuda fast twin-screw steamships are operated by the Furness-Bermuda Line, under contract with the Bermuda Government, and by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Sailings are made twice a week by the Furness-Bermuda Liners "Fort Victoria" and "Fort St. George," leaving every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., from Pier 95, foot of West 55th Street, New York, and every Saturday and Tuesday at the same hour from Hamilton, Bermuda, during the entire year with the exception of a brief period during summer when the sailings are at weekly intervals. The Royal Mail Packet "Araguaya" sails at 10 a. m. every Saturday throughout the winter season only, from Pier 90, foot of West 50th Street, New York, and at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, from Hamilton, Bermuda.

All steamers plying on this route will stand comparison with the most luxurious transatlantic liners for accommodation, cuisine, and general comfort; they are exceptionally steady seaboats, commanded by officers of long experience. Passengers have at their command the services of skilled doctors, and the presence of large staffs of stewards and stewardesses adds to their comfort during the forty-six hour trip, dock to dock, of which only about forty hours are spent at sea.

Passengers to or from St. George's by the Furness Line have at their service the powerful steam tender Bermudian, which connects with the steamer at or near Murrays Anchorage, on the route of the channel along the north side of St. George's Island, or on all New York-Bermuda steamers passengers may continue the voyage to Hamilton, thence to St. George's by carriage, a delightful twelve mile drive through most charming scenery. This drive costs thirty shillings (about \$7.00) for a single, conveying up to three passengers, or fifty shillings (about \$12) for a double, conveying up to five passengers.

Addresses of these Lines and their agents are:—Furness-Bermuda Line, Furness House, 34 Whitehall Street, New York, Watlington & Conyers, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda agents. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, 26 Broadway, New York, Harnett & Richardson, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda agents.

Passengers are strongly advised to secure their return accommodation, Bermuda to New York, at the time they buy their tickets for the outward bound journey, otherwise they might find some difficulty in securing a cabin for the homeward journey unless there should be one of higher value vacant, in which event they would be required to pay the difference in price.

Canadian Routes.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine operate a line of steamers, good sea boats, between Montreal, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Belize, British Honduras, with sailings at three-weekly intervals. During the winter season when the river St. Lawrence is frozen, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the Canadian port instead of Montreal.

The steamers on this route are the "Canadian Fisher" and "Canadian Forester." The accommodation provided by these steamers is very good indeed, especially in view of the limited number of passengers. Each steamer carries a skilled doctor, and a staff of stewards and stewardesses, and the author of this Handbook can recommend lovers of picturesque scenery to make the voyage from Montreal, down the River St. Lawrence, to Bermuda. The trip occupies about seven days—only about one half this time being spent at sea. The line continues the voyage from Hamilton, Bermuda, to Nassau, Bahamas a three days trip, thence to Kingston, Jamaica, and on to Belize, British Honduras, returning by the same route.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company operate four steamers on the route St. John, N. B., Halifax, Nova Scotia (starting point for passengers south), Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and on to Demerara, British Guiana. The steamers are the "Chignecto", "Chaleur," "Chaudier" and "Teviot" (the latter for freight only), with sailings at intervals of two weeks. The accommodation on the steamers of this line is fully up to Royal Mail standard, the commanders are Royal Naval Reserve officers, and the comfort and convenience of passengers receive attention at the hands of staffs of stewards and stewardesses, each passenger steamer also having a skilled doctor on board. The trip from Halifax to Bermuda occupies about three days.

Passengers by the Canadian routes will be well advised, as in the case of the New York route, to make arrangements for their return trip when booking outwards.

Addresses of the above named lines are:—Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 230 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q., 143 Barrington St, Halifax, N. S., John S. Darrell & Co., Agents, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, St. Paul Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Harnett & Richardson, Agents, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Services With Great Britain.

A direct passenger service is operated by Elders & Fyffes, with sailings every six weeks from Avonmouth to Bermuda, and hence via Jamaica to Honduras, back to Bermuda direct and on to Avonmouth. These steamers are large, commodious, and well appointed passenger ships, with excellent accommodation, and in every respect they offer an ideal opportunity for a pleasant sea voyage from the homeland to these Fairy Isles of the western seas. The trip occupies about ten days, and a much esteemed writer, Chittenden, has said of Bermuda " *the people we met in those flower-clad isles, all seemed to salute us with showers of smiles!" Certainly Bermuda offers to visitors from the British Islands attractions far beyond those of other resorts so regularly visited by them. The sojourn in this colony of Lady Patricia Ramsay during the present winter should induce other residents of Great Britain and Ireland to view with favour a season in Bermuda.

Elders & Fyffes also cause steamers to call at Bermuda for homeward bound passengers whenever the number offering warrants a call, and during the fall months a similar service is rendered on the out-

ward bound voyage. This is in addition to their regular passenger service with these islands.

Address, Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31-32 Bow Street, London, W. C. 2.
Harnett & Richardson, Agents, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Passports Not Required.

Bona fide visitors from America, Canada, or Great Britain, are not subjected to any immigration restrictions when arriving as first-class passengers, neither is it necessary to carry a Passport. Dogs should not be brought unless previous arrangements have been made through the Government Veterinary Officer, Bermuda, as dogs are liable to six months quarantine at the owner's expense.

Freight Services.

Each of the passenger liners on the New York-Bermuda and Canada-Bermuda routes serves the needs of the colony by carrying cargoes, bringing to the islands supplies of provisions and the innumerable items necessary for public use, and taking away the agricultural products of the farming section of the community. Freight services also are operated from Montreal and Halifax.

Freight services are conducted from Montreal and Halifax, Canada to Bermuda, by the Can. Govt. Mer. Marine, with sailings at intervals, of three weeks. This line continues the southbound voyage to Barbados, Trinidad, and Demerara, and on the northbound journey omits Barbados and Bermuda. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company conducts a freight service, with sailings every three weeks, from London to Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo. The Leyland & Harrison Line also despatch a freight steamer about once a month from Liverpool and Glasgow to Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, and a Gulf Port.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that Bermuda is very well served in respect to passenger and freight steamers, all of these using Hamilton as their port of entry. Cargoes of coal, lumber, fuel oil, etc., also come at frequent intervals by steamers and sailing vessels. In 1912-13 a steamship line in the passenger service between New York and Bermuda used St. George's as its port of entry, and it is anticipated that the day is not far distant when St. George's will have once again a passenger steamship service making use of its commodious harbour.

ACCOMMODATION.

BERMUDA possesses a wide range of accommodation from which visitors can make a selection according to their requirements as to location and price. Hotels and Boarding Houses are available in all parts of the islands, and seldom indeed is there any complaint about comfort, attention, or cuisine, because everyone engaged in the business realizes the importance of providing a thoroughly satisfactory service. The principal Hotels and Boarding Houses are noted in the following list, and there are a few private homes where paying guests are accepted. Furnished rooms also are procurable, at about \$7 per week. Figures

within parentheses give approximate number of guests; italic figures are summer season rates at houses which are open throughout the year—other houses open for the winter. An asterisk * indicates special weekly rates, and † signifies rates on application.

City of Hamilton and vicinity. American House (120) \$6. \$6. Bermudiana Hotel (460) \$10. *Brunswick House (30) \$4, \$4. *Canada Villa, (8) \$3.50, \$4. Colonial Hotel, (65) \$6, \$6. Hamilton Hotel (600) \$7. *Imperial Hotel (75) \$6. New Windsor Hotel (125) \$6, \$6. (also on European plan). Point Pleasant Hotel (50) \$6, \$6. Princess Hotel (400) \$8. Royal Prince Hotel (80) \$6, \$6. Roseacre (15) \$3, \$4. *Victoria Lodge (40) \$4.50, \$5. *Washington House (40) \$3, \$3. Westmeath (16) †. **Pembroke Parish.** Bayswater (20) \$2 room and breakfast. Eagle's Nest (60) \$5. *Grasmere-by-the-Sea (60) \$4, \$5. **Paget Parish.** Beverley (10) †. *Buena Vista (50) \$4.50, \$4.50. Inverurie Hotel (175) \$6, \$6. Inglewood (20) \$8, \$8. The Netherlands (10) †. Newstead (16) \$25, \$25 per week. *Mont Royal (20) \$4, \$5. *South Shore Hotel (100) \$5, \$5. Southlyn (20) †. **Warwick Parish.** Belmont Hotel (150) \$6, \$6. **Somerset.** The Beaches (10) \$30, \$42 per week. *The Cedars (8) \$3, \$3. *Summerside (20) \$3, \$4. **St. George's.** St. George Hotel (125) \$6, \$6. *Somers Inn (30) \$3, \$3. **Hamilton Parish.** Frascati Hotel (125) \$6, \$6. *Seaward (20) \$4, \$4. *Harrington House (50) \$5, \$5. **Devonshire Parish.** By-the-Sea (30) \$25, \$30 per week. Hotel Poincianas (36) \$7. to \$10., \$8 to \$14.

The foregoing rates are approximate only, and in most instances accommodation at higher rates is available.

Visitors from Canada and Great Britain are requested to bear in mind that when rates are quoted in dollars, payment is required in United States currency or its equivalent in Canadian or Sterling funds calculated at the current SELLING rates quoted by the local banks. For instance, if the exchange on American funds is 10%, Canadian 6%, then the American Dollar is figured as worth \$1.04 Canadian, and four shillings and sevenpence sterling. (Par value of \$1 being 4/2).

Furnished Houses, Bungalows, etc., are available for rental in all parts of the islands, but often the demand is heavy, and arrangements should be made well in advance of the season. Rates range from \$350 up for the winter, November to May; some cottages are available for the summer months at lower rates.

Readers are requested to consult the advertisements in this Handbook in connection with Hotels, Boarding Houses, or Houses for Rent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Cable Service.

Bermuda is connected with the outside world by a most efficiently operated cable service, controlled by two Companies, the Halifax & Bermudas Cable Co., Ltd., and The Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., their offices being under the one local superintendent, and located at the western end of Front Street, Hamilton, with a branch at St.

George's. The cable between Halifax and Bermuda was laid in 1890, the shore connection being completed on July 7th in that year followed on the 14th by a formal opening ceremony. The cable to the south connects Bermuda to Turks Islands and Jamaica, and this service was opened on January 31st, 1898. The development of the colony is undoubtedly due to a large extent to the satisfactory manner in which the cable service has been conducted, and to the facilities its existence has placed at the disposal of merchants and visitors whose business and other needs have required them to keep in frequent and prompt communication with conditions in other lands. As an indication of the reasonable rates charged the following abridged tariff is published.—the first quotation applying to regular messages, and the second price to deferred messages (one extra word charged for the 1co instruction in the latter case):—New York 1/6, 1/- (36c. 24c.); Boston, 1/6, 1/- (36c. 24c.); Philadelphia, 1/7, 1/1 (38c. 26c.); Chicago, 1/9, 1/2½ (42c. 29c.); San Francisco, Cal., 1/11, 1/4½ (46c. 33c.); Detroit, 1/8, 1/1½ (40c. 27c.); Toronto, 1/6, -/9 (36 c. 18c.); Quebec, 1/6, -/9 (36c.-18c.); Winnipeg, 1/8½, -/10½ (41c. 21c.); Calgary, 1/10, -/11 (44c. 22c.); Halifax, N. S., 1/6, -/9 (36c. 18c.); St. John, N. B., 1/6, -/9 (36c. 18c.); England, 2/4, 1/2 (56c. 28c.); Paris, France, 2/5, 1/2½ (58c. 29c.); Week end letter service to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle, Liverpool, Minimum (20 words) 11/8 (\$2.80), and -/7 (14c.) each additional word. To other places in Great Britain and Ireland, 12/6 and -/7½ (\$3.00 and 15c.). Currency figures are approximate only, on account of exchange: prices are charged in sterling. Office hours at Hamilton office are 7 a. m., to 10 p. m., week days; 9 p. m. Sunday. St George's office, 8 a. m., to 9 p. m., week days; not open on Sunday.

Electric Light, Heat and Power.

The comforts and conveniences of electricity in the form of light, heat and power were introduced into Bermuda when the Bermuda Electric Light, Power & Traction Co., Ltd. was incorporated, under a special act of Colonial Parliament passed in 1904, which granted a franchise for 25 years. The Company was organized in 1906 and it now has a paid up capital amounting to £85000, with a Bond issue of £22800. Its officers are President: Hon. E. C. Wilkinson; Vice President: Hon. D. C. Trott; Treasurer: W. M. Conyers; Managing Director and Secretary: Hon. S. S. Spurling; O.B.E., M.C.P.; Assistant Manager: Walter E. Spurling; Chief Engineer: H. G. W. Spurling; Starting out under many difficulties in a building on Front Street now occupied by B. J. Hayward & Co., the original installation consisted of a small suction gas producer unit of about 50 kilowatt ampere capacity. Now, in its own extensive premises off the Serpentine Road, north-west of Hamilton, the plant includes a 1125 h. p. Cammillaire-Fullager double opposed piston type Diesel oil engine and 930 kilowatt ampere dynamo, a semi-Diesel 450 h. p. Vickers-Petter oil engine, and a Campbell-Diesel 500 h. p. All told the capacity output from the generators is about 2000 kilowatt amperes, which supplies the ever increasing needs of over 3,000 customers, a number that is steadily growing. During the past year the service has been extended to Ireland Island

and to St. David's Island. The current is three phase, 60 cycles, alternating current, carried on the main lines at 2300 volts and transformed as required by customers into 440, 220 or 110 volts. Single phase in 220 or 110 volts can also be supplied for small motors. Heat circuits are either 220 or 110 volts, lighting 110 volts.

Bearing in mind the fact that all supplies have to be transported from abroad, fuel included, the rates charged for current are very reasonable, viz: Light, 1/- per kilowatt, with a minimum charge of 5/- per month. Discounts are allowed ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on a 50 kilowatt consumption per month to 25% on 600 kilowatts. Small heating circuits pay 7d per kilowatt, and in the case of users of more current for cooking, laundry, etc., a special scale is charged, 5d per k. w. for the first 50 kilowatts, 4d per k. w. for the next 50, 3d for additional current, and from this a cash discount is given of 25%, which materially reduces the actual cost (minimum charge 15/- per month). Various rules apply in connection with the use of water heaters, motors, etc., of which full particulars can be procured from the offices of the Company,—address Hamilton, Bermuda.

Telephone Service.

Telephones are in operation throughout the islands, with three Exchanges, the head office located on Reid Street, Hamilton, and the others at St. George's and at Somerset. The service is owned by The Bermuda Telephone Company, Ltd., which was incorporated in 1887. The Hamilton Exchange was opened on July 18th, 1887, and at St. George's on August 18th, 1887, extension of the service to the westward following without delay. Since that period many improvements have been effected, and the service now extends to about thirteen hundred subscribers, exclusive of intercommunicating connections in hotels, etc. The common battery system is used in Hamilton, with magneto systems at St. George's and Somerset, selective ringing being used on party lines. Underground cables are now replacing in Hamilton the mass of overhead wires. The officers of the Company are President: Hon. Charles V. Ingham; Vice President: Hon. D. C. Trott; Manager: R. A. Ferguson; Secretary-Treasurer, Edmund E. Zuill; Directors: Hon. E. C. Wilkinson, John Bluck, S. P. Eve. The service is continuous, day and night, throughout the year. Rates per annum are: Business, one party £11.10.0 four party service, £9.10.0. Residential one party, £8.10.0; two party, £7.10.0; four party, £6.15.0, with a nominal charge for installation. There is no limit to number of calls, and there are no toll nor mileage charges.

Miscellaneous.

Apart from Public Utilities, mention may be made here of the fact that Bermuda possesses thoroughly up-to-date Bakeries, Mineral Water Factories, Dairies, an Ice Factory and a Steam Laundry, all conducted under the most careful supervision as to sanitation. (see advts.).

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

Coach and Carriage Services.

The charm of Bermuda is admittedly enhanced by the absence of automobiles, taxis, motor busses, subways, and the "L". There is a quietness throughout the country which appeals to visitors; an absence of haste that is soothing to tired nerves; a smoothness of road surface that ensures comfort in driving, riding or walking. Stage coaches, somewhat antiquated in appearance, drawn by a pair of horses, ply between Hamilton and St. George's, and between Hamilton and Somerset, making trips each way morning and afternoon, except Sunday, and they usually convey from point to point a varied assortment of passengers and freight. Except for its novelty a stage coach trip cannot be recommended to the visitor. Coach services with comfortable vehicles are in operation between Hamilton and Elbow Beach. "Tally-ho" coaching parties are occasionally made up for trips between Hamilton, St. George's, and other prominent points of interest throughout the Islands, and several new coaches were imported during the latter part of last year, so that "Tally-ho" parties doubtless will be of extra frequency during the present year.

Undoubtedly the de luxe mode of land transportation in Bermuda is by carriage or tally-ho behind good horses under the control of a capable, well-informed driver. Since 1922 all vehicles plying for hire, and their drivers, have to be licensed, and visitors need not fear any over-charging as the maximum rates are controlled by law in accordance with the tariff printed on the next page, and a copy of this tariff has to be kept in each vehicle available for passenger's reference whenever required. Carriage hire is chargeable and payable in sterling.

Bicycling.

With over seven thousand bicycles in almost daily use by a population of about 21,000, say 4,500 families, it can truly be said that the Bicycle is the popular means of transportation. The roads are ideal for cycling, and as reckless riding is very rarely in evidence—thanks to police vigilance, numbered cycles, and severe sentences in the few cases of cyclists who have so offended—visitors enjoy this form of travel. The leading Bicycle Liveries import each season new English bicycles for hire to their patrons, and these wheels are sold at bargain prices to buyers at the end of the season. Visitors **MUST** bear in mind the rule of the road (see page 62). Usually the cycles have coaster brakes' and those riders who are not accustomed to this labour saving device should familiarize themselves with its operation before attempting to ride down any hill.

The following are, approximately, the rates charged for hire of Bicycles:—

Bicycle Hire.

By the Hour 2/-. Day 6/6. Week £1.1.0. Month £3.10.0 (in American currency at par 48c., \$1.56, \$5.04, and \$16.80 respectively but these conversions of sterling into currency vary according to the exchange rate: see page 70.)

THE PUBLIC CARRIAGE ACT, 1922

Table of Fares

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY

	Buggy	Single	Double	Bus
(a) Not over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.....	2/	3/	5/	8/
(b) Not over 1 mile.....	3/	5/	8/	12/
(c) Not over 2 miles.....	5/	8/	14/	16/

PER HALF HOUR WITHIN THE
LIMITS OF ANY PARISH ONLY..

	2/	3/	5/	8/
--	----	----	----	----

Outside of Parish, distance rates to be effective.

Distance Rates (One way, or one way and return.)

HAMILTON—EASTWARD

	Buggy	Single	Double	Bus
To Prospect.....	3/	5/	10/	15/
To Garrison Golf Links.....	4/	7/	12/	18/
To Flatts.....	8/	12/	20/	24/
To Devil's Hole.....	12/	16/	28/	32/
To Club House, Tucker's Town.....	16/	20/	32/	36/
To Caves, Leamington, Crystal, Joyce's, etc.....	16/	20/	32/	36/
Round Harrington Sound.....	16/	20/	32/	36/
To St. George's.....	20/	30/	50/	60/

HAMILTON—WESTWARD

To Inverurie or South Shore Hotel....	6/	10/	16/	20/
To Riddell's Bay.....	12/	16/	28/	32/
To Gibbs Bill.....	16/	20/	32/	36/
To Somerset.....	20/	30/	50/	60/

ST. GEORGE'S—WESTWARD

To Old Ferry or Bailey's Bay.....	10/	14/	24/	30/
Devil's Hole or Shelly Bay.....	12/	20/	34/	40/
Tucker's Town or Flatts.....	16/	24/	40/	50/
Hamilton.....	20/	30/	50/	60/

SOMERSET—EASTWARD

Lighthouse, Gibbs Hill and Riddell's Bay.	16/	20/	32/	36/
To Inverurie.....	18/	27/	45/	55/
To Hamilton.....	20/	30/	50/	60/

Provided that in all cases not specifically dealt with above, rates proportional or equivalent to those specified shall be effective.

DETENTION RATES

For all public carriages, 2/- per half hour, (not allowable for distances exceeding 9 miles, except after 10 p. m.).

NIGHT WORK CHARGES

Charges greater than those specified are permissible. (a) When hired, as distinguished from detained, at or after 9 p. m., 25% greater. (b) When hired, as distinguished from detained, at or after 12 midnight, 50% greater.

BUS FARES

Not to exceed four pence per mile per passenger, with a minimum fare of six pence.

It is not lawful for the proprietor or driver of any Public Carriage to charge fares other than in sterling.

In case of complaint please communicate with the Chief of Police, Police Headquarters, Hamilton.

Ferry Services.

Water transportation in Bermuda is conducted by steamers, motor and row boats. Subsidized ferry services operate between Hamilton, Somerset and Ireland Island; Hamilton and Salt Kettle; St. George's and St. David's. (See index "Ferries" for schedules, etc.) Boats not under contract also ply between Hamilton, Hotels Inverurie and Belmont, and Hamilton and Riddell's Bay Golf Course. A service is also maintained during the winter season between Hamilton and the Isle of White. A row boat ferry plies from the centre of Front Street, Hamilton, to the lower ferry wharf across the Harbour in Paget.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Local mails. Except on Sundays, public holidays, and on Thursday afternoon from 1st June to 31st October, mails close at and are *despatched* between the Post offices as follows:

Hamilton, St. George's, Mangrove Bay, 9 a. m., 3 p. m.

Hamilton-Ireland Island route, from Hamilton 9 a. m., 3 p. m., from Ireland Island 12 noon, 5 p. m. Mails are despatched from Ireland Island to Hamilton and western parishes, via Mangrove Bay, at 8.15 a. m., and 2.15 p. m.

Deliveries. Hamilton and St. George's, twice daily, commencing at 11 a. m., and at 5 p. m. Pembroke East and Pembroke West, twice daily, commencing at 12 noon and 4 p. m. St. David's Island, one delivery, commencing about noon. Ireland Island, twice daily, 10.30 a. m., 4.30 p. m. Deliveries are made twice daily from the various sub-post offices throughout the islands on receipt of mails from the main offices. There are no deliveries on Sundays, public holidays, nor on Thursday afternoons from 1st June to 31st October.

Rates of Inland Postage. *Letters*, per ounce or fraction thereof, one penny; *post cards*, one halfpenny; *book packets*, for each two ounces or fraction thereof, one halfpenny; *printed circulars*, price lists, etc., per half ounce, one half penny; *local newspapers*, per two ounces, one farthing; *foreign newspapers*, per two ounces, one halfpenny; Public Library books, free; Registration fee, threepence.

Street Letter Boxes. Hamilton, one at corner of Queen and Church Streets, one at corner of Queen and Front Streets, one at corner of Front and Burnaby Streets. One in Pembroke west, at Cox's Hill. St. George's, one at Marine Slip Gate, one at Cut Road, and one near the centre of St. David's Island. Ireland Island, one near the Boy's Schoolhouse. Mangrove Bay, one near the Cricket Field, one at junction of road from East Side leading to Mangrove Bay.

Foreign Mails. The postage on *Letters* from Bermuda to *Great Britain*, Ireland, and all British *Dominions and Colonies* is one penny per ounce or fraction thereof. To the *United States of America*, two pence halfpenny (2½d) for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and one penny halfpenny (1½d) for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. To all *other foreign countries*, threepence for the first ounce, one penny halfpenny for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. *Postcards*, throughout the British Empire, one penny; to all other countries one

penny halfpenny. Reply cards, threepence. *Newspapers* and Book packets, commercial papers, etc., to all places, one halfpenny for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Registration fee, threepence. *Letters containing coin and jewelry cannot be forwarded to foreign countries.*

Express Delivery. Letters sent to the United Kingdom can be delivered by special messenger at the place of destination by having the word "Express" distinctly marked on the envelope. The delivery fee is sixpence, which must be affixed in *British* stamps. **Special Delivery** letters may also be sent to the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, provided the delivery fee of ten cents is affixed in stamps of the country in which special delivery is desired. The foregoing Express and Special delivery fees are in addition to the regular postage from Bermuda.

Unpaid letters. All insufficiently prepaid mail is taxed double the amount of the shortage.

Registration. Letters and other articles for registration are receivable at all post and sub-post offices in the islands, fee threepence, payable by ordinary postage stamps of the colony affixed to the package. On payment of a further fee of threepence (not to be affixed to letter, etc.) the receipt of the person to whom the package is delivered will be obtained and returned to sender. Letters may be insured up to £400 at the same fee as for Parcels (see Parcels). All valuable letters should be registered and in each case the package should be delivered to an officer of the post office and a receipt obtained. Letters addressed to initials only cannot be registered.

Inland letters containing coin, watches, or jewelry must be registered, or they will be subject to a tax of double the registration fee.

Redirection of letters, etc. All redirected mail matter will be forwarded without additional charge, if in original unopened wrapper, and provided the new address is not to a place to which applies a higher rate of postage than that originally paid.

Book packets and commercial documents. Packets of books, circulars, music, etc., must be open at both ends, and no packet shall exceed four pounds in weight, eighteen inches in length, twelve inches in width or depth. Rolls are limited to thirty inches in length, four inches in diameter. Book-packets closed at the ends or sealed against inspection will be sent forward taxed as an insufficiently prepaid letter. Commercial papers, which comprise documents of legal procedure, deeds, extracts from deeds, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other mercantile documents, insurance papers, manuscript music, manuscript of books and other literary works, and papers of similar description, must be put up in covers open at the ends, or in open covers permitting inspection of contents, in order to pass at the reduced postage rate. Papers upon which no postage has been prepaid will not be forwarded.

Return of Letters. A letter once posted becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed. Senders of mail matter therefore should not ask for the return of letters mailed in error.

Private Lock Boxes. Boxes are available at the post-offices at Hamilton and St. George's, rates being 4/-, 6/-, 8/-, according to size. Rental is payable in January of each year.

Postage Stamps. The current issue contains the following values: farthing, halfpenny, penny, twopence, twopence halfpenny, threepence, fourpence, sixpence, shilling, two shillings, two shillings and sixpence, four shillings, five shillings, ten shillings and £1. Wrappers, farthing, and halfpenny. Postcards, halfpenny, penny: reply cards not on sale: Registered envelopes, registration stamp embossed on flap, large size four shillings and sixpence per dozen, small size four shillings per dozen.

Parcel Post. Rates on Parcels despatched from Bermuda are as follows: To *Great Britain*, the *north of Ireland*, *Jamaica*, and *British Guiana*, for 3 lbs. or under, one shilling and sixpence the parcel; over 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs., three shillings the parcel; over 7 lbs. and up to 11 lbs., the limit in weight, four shillings and threepence the parcel. To *Canada* and the *United States of America*, sixpence per lb. or fraction thereof up to the 11 lb. limit. To the Irish Free State and all other parts of the British Empire, and to other countries, various rates apply, and information should be procured from Parcel Post departments in Bermuda. The *Cash on delivery* system between Bermuda and the United Kingdom is also in operation. Parcels despatched to the United Kingdom may be *insured*, the rate being fivepence for the first £12 and twopence halfpenny for each additional £12 or fraction thereof. An additional fee of fivepence on a parcel to the United Kingdom ensures *Express delivery* by special messenger.

Money Orders. There are three money order offices, viz: at the Post Offices Hamilton, St. George's, and Ireland Island. Office hours in this department 8 a. m., to 4 p. m. except on holidays and Sundays. Rate of premium charged is threepence up to the first £1, sixpence up to £2, one shilling up to £5, one shilling and sixpence up to £7, two shillings up to £10, and for each subsequent £2 or portion of that amount, fourpence. Money orders on the United States or Canada are issued and paid at current Bank rates of exchange. On Money Orders made payable in the United Kingdom receipt of the payee will be obtained on prepayment of a fee of threepence. The maximum amount for which a single order will be drawn is £40 on the United Kingdom, and £20 on the United States or Canada. Orders may be had for payment in countries other than those above named. An order once issued cannot be cancelled: for repayment, alteration of name, or transfer to another office, application must be made to the postmaster at paying office.

British Postal Orders are to be had ranging by steps of sixpence from sixpence to twenty-one shillings, and to any order additional pence up to fivepence may be added by affixed postage stamps. The charge for these orders is one penny for orders up to two shillings, and sixpence in value, twopence for orders of three shillings to fifteen shillings and sixpence, and threepence from sixteen shillings to the guinea limit.

Savings Bank. The business of the Bermuda Savings Bank is transacted at the Post Offices at Hamilton, St. George's, Ireland Island, and Mangrove Bay. Office hours 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., except during holidays when the Post Office is closed. Deposits from one shilling

upwards are accepted, but no more than £100 may be deposited to any one account during one year. Withdrawals may be made in any sum from one shilling upwards. Any person above the age of seven years may make or withdraw deposits. The present rate of interest is two and one half per cent.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Visitors to Bermuda need not anticipate any difficulty in passing their baggage through the Customs on arrival. Courteous, though alert, Officers of the Revenue Department are on the dock, and ordinarily a few questions and a possible glance inside a grip suffices to secure on the passenger's packages the chalked mark which signifies that they have passed inspection. Typewriters used by professional men, and cameras generally, are admitted free of duty when they are a portion of their owner's equipment for the Bermuda visit. Bicycles are dutiable, five shillings and sixpence each, but these are better hired or bought from local dealers. Smokers may bring in free of duty up to one pound of their favourite brand of tobacco, one hundred cigars or cigarettes. Horses, carriages, harnesses, and household effects are dutiable—the horse twenty shillings or about \$4.80 each, other articles 11% ad valorem. Revolvers and motor vehicles are not admissible.

IMMIGRATION.

A very close supervision is maintained by the authorities over all incoming vessels, so that it is practically impossible for an undesirable person, regardless of nationality, to land in Bermuda, even though the regulations enable bona-fide visitors to come and go with the greatest freedom. Visitors' servants are allowed to land provided they possess return tickets. The subject of labour is under the general control of a special department of Government, The Immigrant Labour Board, through whose activities a considerable number of Portuguese agricultural labourers, and others, have been brought to Bermuda from the Azores and elsewhere.

SIGNAL STATIONS.

The Signal Stations at St. George's and Gibb's Hill are operated by the Colonial Government, and the approach, positions, and requirements of all vessels are indicated by flags etc., hoisted at these Stations. With the close of 1924 the Military discontinued their operation of the station at St. George's.

LIGHTHOUSES AND BEACON.

Gibbs Hill.

This powerful light stands about 362 feet above sea level. The hill on which the lighthouse is erected is 246 feet high, and the white painted circular iron tower is another 116 feet to the observation gallery from which can be seen some of the finest panoramic views of almost the entire group of islands which constitute the Bermudas. To the northwest is the Dockyard with the naval anchorage at Grassy

Bay, dozens of attractive little islands dotting the water in mid-distance. In the foreground are more islands, Jew's Bay, Riddell's Bay with its golf course and country club house, and other attractive scenery. Looking towards the east almost the entire length of Bermuda appears to be in sight, the horizon being broken at two places only. Hamilton stands out clearly in the panorama which unfolds as the observer walks around the substantially railed-in gallery. The scene looking south is that of ocean in its immensity. From the western side of the gallery the view is exceptionally pretty. The light shown by Gibbs Hill is of great intensity, calculated to be approximately half a million candle power, visible 28 miles on a clear night. The beam is projected by revolving dioptric lens giving a flash of eight tenths of a second every ten seconds. The system used is the most modern type of Petroleum vapour incandescent lamp, which was installed in 1922. Building operations were commenced in 1844 and the light was first shown on May 1st 1846, since which date changes have been made which have maintained this lighthouse in the position of being one of the most powerful in existence.

St. David's Island.

The Lighthouse at the eastern end of St. David's Island is a sturdy stone structure, 55 feet high to lantern, which shows a fixed white light of the 2nd order, of about 30,000 candle power, at a total height of 208 feet above sea level. The light was first shown on November 3rd, 1879, and it has been subject to changes and improvements, so that in place of the original kerosene burners of the ordinary oil wick type, it has a Hood petroleum vapour burner of modern type, installed in June 1922. The view from the balcony is superb in its rugged beauty, looking towards the east, and in its pleasing panorama of land and water looking westward.

Visitors to Lighthouses.

Visitors are admitted to each of the lighthouses on weekdays (holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., and as it is not a part of the keeper's duties to admit visitors it has been arranged that each visitor is to pay one shilling as a personal fee to the keeper conducting the party.

North Rock Beacon.

This is an unwatched automatic acetylene gas light of 825 candle power, first shown in 1912, and operating continuously day and night, its characteristic being occulting five seconds light and ten seconds dark. In clear weather the light is visible from the deck of an ordinary vessel at a distance of nine nautical miles.

CHANNELS AND HARBOURS.

Bermudians have been busy ever since the beginning of the island's settlement with the improvement of their channels and harbours. In modern years powerful dredgers and drill-scaws have been employed on extensive operations connected with deepening and widening the

approaches to the harbours and anchorages of the colony, and several new channels have been cut, the intensely hard rock frequently bringing the engines to a standstill for the time being. Much of the work at the west end was done under contract, but subsequently the colony imported its own equipment, and operations have been continued Departmentally with marked success and economy. During the war period one of the two dredgers was sold, but within the past few months a new type of vessel has been purchased—a rock breaker, which operates a vertical pick weighing ten or more tons, with which the toughest rock is crushed and made available for removal by the dredger.

During the past twelve years the principal work has been the cutting of a new channel, the Dundonald, south of the Stags channel leading from Grassy Bay to the Great Sound, to a width of 250 feet and a depth of 26 feet. A channel of a like width and depth has been cut through the McKenzie shoal in the Sound, and Two Rocks Passage leading into Hamilton Harbour has also received attention, so that now there is a channel from sea into Hamilton Harbour with a minimum width of 250 feet and depth at low tide of 26 feet. In Hamilton Harbour a shoal north of White's Island has been removed to some extent during the past few months. The docks at Hamilton have been extended by the Corporation of that city and the foreshore dredged throughout, so that ships can lie alongside from Point Pleasant eastward to the City Hall. At St. George's a new ship channel, known as Town Cut has been made by dredging and blasting to a width of 120 feet and depth of 22 feet, and operations will continue there in order to deepen and probably widen this entrance into the large and safe harbour of this important shipping port. Town Cut Channel, the vision of foresighted and progressive men for the past half-century or longer, was formally opened on January 1st, 1917. The outlay on channel and harbour improvements has amounted to a very large sum of money from the public purse of so small a community.

Shipmasters approaching Bermuda should be very careful as to their position, and give the islands' position their most careful attention, as the reefs extend to a considerable distance to sea along the western and northern parts of the group (see map). A barrier reef also extends along the southern shore and around the eastern end of the group to the only entrance for ships—that at Five Fathom Hole.

TIDES.

The mean range of the tide is about three feet nine inches from low to high water, but about one foot higher and six inches lower than mean have been observed. Occasionally a current of several knots' speed sets across the channel near to the western end of St. George's Island.

PILOTAGE.

Bermuda's pilots are required to pass a strict examination by the Bermuda Board of Trade before a license is granted, and they are men of known ability, with good eyesight, temperate habits, and unquestionable characters. For the service of sea-going vessels there are two classes of pilots, the ordinary pilot who is not authorized to take charge of a vessel drawing over 16 feet, and first-class pilots who are qualified

to take charge of any vessel. A first-class pilot is entitled to pilot outwards any vessel he pilots inwards, if departure is within fifteen days of arrival, and provided he serves written notice of his intention to claim this right on the master or agent.

Pilotage rates are, Inwards, 8 feet draught or under, £4.16.0, all other vessels six shillings per half a foot or fraction thereof. Outward bound, half rate. Ships calling for orders only, and anchoring in Five Fathom Hole, need not take a pilot on going to sea. Rates from one port or anchorage to another are one half the outward fee. From one anchorage to another within the Stags Channel, or thence to or from Hamilton, ten shillings a day a part thereof. An inward bound vessel anchoring before arriving at destined anchorage or port, or outward bound anchoring before getting to sea, has to pay the pilot ten shillings a day or part thereof if the detention exceeds three hours. Pilots rendering extraordinary services for the preservation of a vessel in distress are entitled to such extra remuneration as may be agreed upon between the master and the pilot, or in case of dispute, ordered after a hearing before local Justices of the Peace. A pilot attending an outward bound ship is entitled to extra pay at the rate of ten shillings a day or part thereof if the vessel does not depart within three hours of the appointed time. Quarantined vessels have to provide for the pilot, but his pay for detention is settled from the Colonial Treasury. Pilots carried away from Bermuda must also be provided for by the vessel, return expenses to Bermuda paid, and in addition to outward pilotage earned a compensation at the rate of £5 per month is payable computed from date of departure to date of return. The pilot of an outward bound vessel may demand prepayment of his pilotage, or security for its payment, unless the ship is partly owned in Bermuda. Inward bound vessels must accept the first qualified pilot within hail, or else pay his fee as though he actually had taken charge. Severe penalties are laid down for any deviation from the official scale of rates, and pilots are not allowed to solicit business for themselves nor for any other person. Pilot boats have to display their official number on the sail, and on the inner part of the transom: pilots are not allowed to use steamboats. Pilots are subject to severe penalties for failures on their part to be present on time to take a ship from anchorage or port, or for other failures to comply with regulations or to exercise care and judgment in handling a vessel under their charge.

The probabilities are that the rates above given will be increased early in 1925—they are those in force in pre-war years, and unreasonably low at the present time.

QUARANTINE.

Bermuda's Quarantine Regulations are very complete and they are strictly enforced, so that there is but little risk of any disease being introduced from abroad into the colony. As soon as a vessel has been piloted to the examination place, usually at or near Murray's Anchorage, the Medical Officer of Health for that district boards the ship and conducts a careful inspection and until he grants permission no person may come on board or leave. In the rare event of passengers or crews having to be quarantined they are taken to one of the Stations, either

that on Non-Such Island at the north-eastern end of Castle Harbour, or Coney Island between the main island and the western end of St. George's Island, where they receive good care and attention.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Customs Tariff of Bermuda is revised annually, towards the end of December, by the Parliament of the Colony. The duty in force during 1924, which is not likely to be changed to any material extent for the current year, is 10% plus a surtax of 10% (making a total of 11%) on the major portion of goods imported, such as food-stuffs, clothing, household supplies, building materials, etc. There are no Preferential rates in force, the Bermuda Tariff applying to all countries alike. Visitors' household furniture and effects, if used, pay the 11% on a fair and reasonable valuation of the goods. Library Books and Pictures are not dutiable, neither is monumental or other Sculpture. Specific duties are levied on certain articles, of which the principal are as follows: Bicycles, 5/6 each; Horses 20/- each; Cigars 20/- per thousand or 2/- per lb., plus 10% ad valorem; Cigarettes, 3/- lb. plus 10% ad valorem; Tobacco (Manufactured), 1/6 lb. plus 10% ad valorem; Fresh Milk, 6d per quart; Eggs, 3d per dozen; Oil for bunker fuel, 3/- per ton; Coal 2/- per ton; Kerosene $\frac{3}{4}$ d per gallon; Patent Medicines not in British or U. S. A. Pharmacopoeias, Massage and Toiler Creams, Face Lotions and Powders, 25% ad valorem; Liquors pay as follows:—Arrack, Brandy, Cordials, Gin, Peppermint water, Shrub, Whiskey, 10/- per gallon, plus 25% ad valorem; Alcohol, Rum, 8/- per gallon, plus 25% ad valorem; Wine 25% ad valorem; an Export Tax is levied on Liquors, Spirits paying 10/- per case or other package if not containing over two gallons, or 5/- per gallon if over that quantity; Wine pays 2/6 per package up to two gallons, 1/3 per gallon if over two gallons. Specific duties are levied on Bananas; Potatoes and various fresh Vegetables are dutiable during certain months of the year—a measure of protection in favour of local agriculturists; and mainly for their benefit box material and cooperage stock, empty barrels, fertilizers, insecticides, and seed potatoes, are exempt from duty. Bran, Pollard, Gluten Meal, certain Chows and Hay pay 3d per 100 lbs.; Beef, 4/- and Mutton 1/- the carcase. Sugar and Tea are on the free list, also Flour from wheat or rye, Ice, Rice, and Fresh Fruit other than Bananas and Watermelons. With the exception of the Municipalities of Hamilton and St. George's, Bermuda's citizens are subject to no other taxation—the trifling Parochial annual assessment on real and personal property—about one eighth of one per cent, and often less, being levied for the support of the very few needy persons dependent on the Parishes for assistance. This single tax system has worked very satisfactorily throughout its centuries of operation in Bermuda. There are no Death or Inheritance duties other than merely nominal Court Fees for Probate, etc.

HOLIDAYS IN BERMUDA.

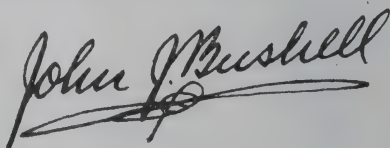
The first generally observed holiday in the year is that on which the Bermuda & Garrison Hunt Club holds the race known as the Bermuda Derby, usually run during the month of March. The day is not an official holiday, but the business community close their offices and stores from about 10 a. m. The other holidays are as follows: (*Government offices only).

Good Friday. Victoria or Empire Day, May 24th. *King's Birthday, June 3rd. Armistice Day, November 11th. Christmas Day, December 25th. Boxing Day, December 26th. During the summer season there is a half-holiday every Thursday afternoon, business premises closing from May to October, inclusive, and Government offices June to October inclusive.



AUTHOR'S NOTE.

From time to time enquiries come to me from readers as widely separated as the Far East, South Africa, Great Britain and Ireland, the U. S. A., and Canada. The subjects dealt with cover enquiries and requests for assistance in connection with accommodation at hotels, boarding houses, rooms, or private homes; steamship passages; renting of winter or summer homes; purchases of residential sites, farms, etc. It is a pleasure to supply this service to the readers of my Handbook. I sincerely trust that the information, the maps, and the photographs contained within its covers will fulfil the purpose for which it is published, (the present, the 16th edition, being entirely re-written), namely, to assist prospective or actual visitors to Bermuda by placing in their hands a concise, truthful and unexaggerated record of life and events, past and present, in "The Bermudas alias Somers Islands."



Hamilton, Bermuda.

P. O. Box 466.

Telephone 201

Cables: Bushell, Bermuda

BERMUDA COAT OF ARMS.



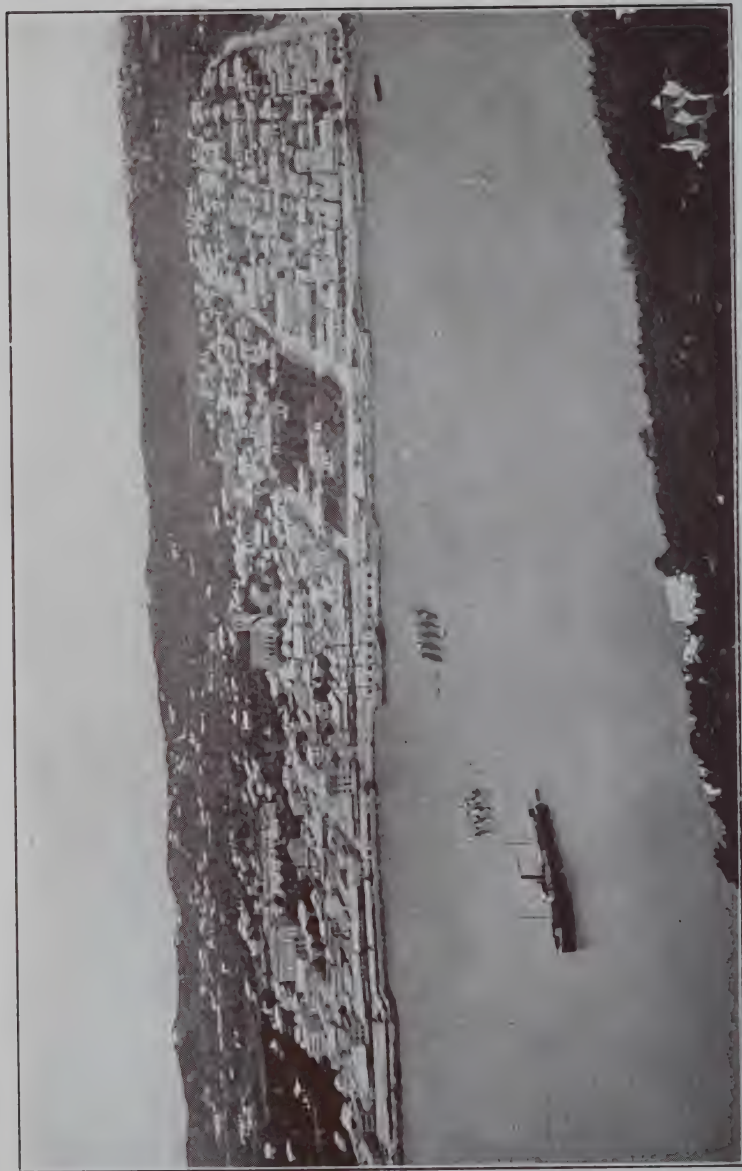
THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 11 1935
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Whither are the Fates Leading Us?)

HAPPY
DAYS
in
Bermuda



HAPPY DAYS—from "Taking the Pilot" until "Au revoir" is said. Bathing, Fishing, Yachting; Golf, Tennis, etc.; Military Parades and Band Concerts; Cycling, Riding, Driving, and other outdoor pleasures.



HAMILTON, Photographed from the Air.

(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



YACHTING AND BOATING ON HAMILTON HARBOUR.

(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



ON THE SOUTH SHORE.
(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



A ROADSIDE SCENE.
(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



AN OLD-TIME BERMUDA CORAL COTTAGE

(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



A MODERN BERMUDA HOME.

(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



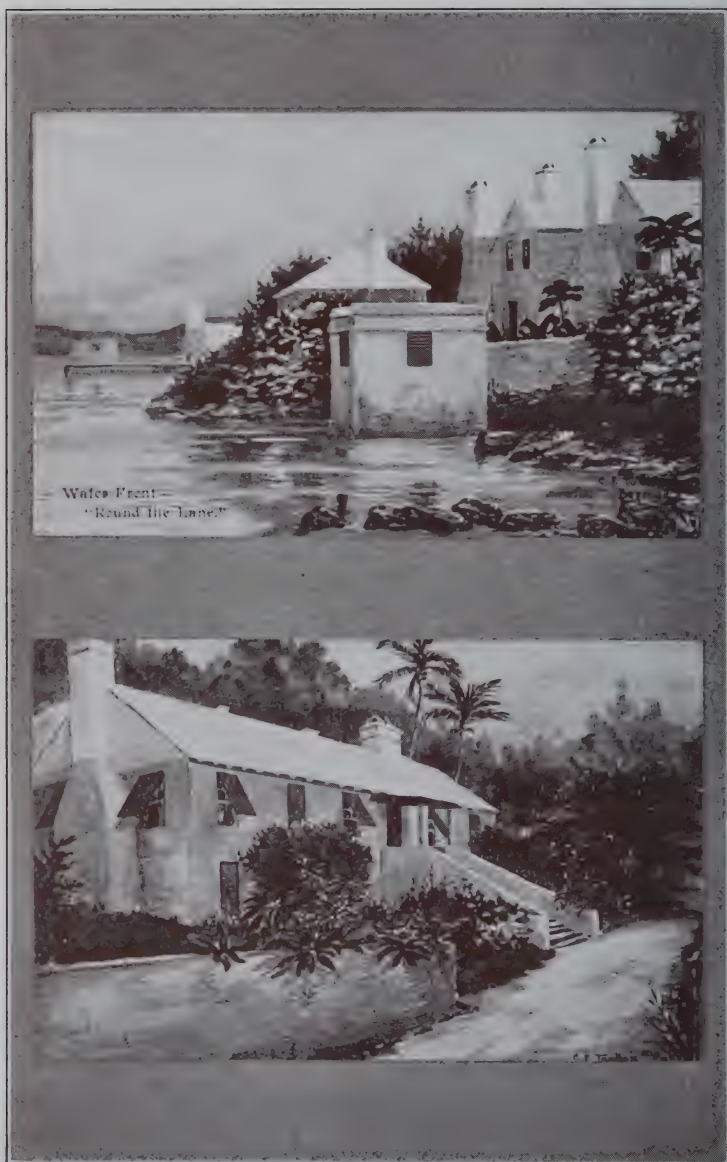
ANCIENT GOVERNMENT HOUSE GATE, ST. GEORGE'S

(Photo by courtesy Mr C. H. Kingsbury, Boston).



OLD MAIDS' LANE, ST. GEORGE'S.

(Photo by courtesy Miss A. Trott).



ANCIENT HOMESTEADS.

(From original paintings, by courtesy Miss C. F. Tucker).



A WAYSIDE GLIMPSE AT SALT KETTLE.
(Photo by courtesy Mr. C. H. Kingsbury, Boston).



NATURE'S LACE-WORK ON ROADSIDE WALL.
(Photo by courtesy Mr. C. H. Kingsbury, Boston).



A GARDEN IN PEMBROKE.
PAR-LA-VILLE GARDENS.

AN ANCIENT BUTTERY.
ON THE PROSPECT ROAD.

(From original paintings, by courtesy Miss C. F. Tucker).

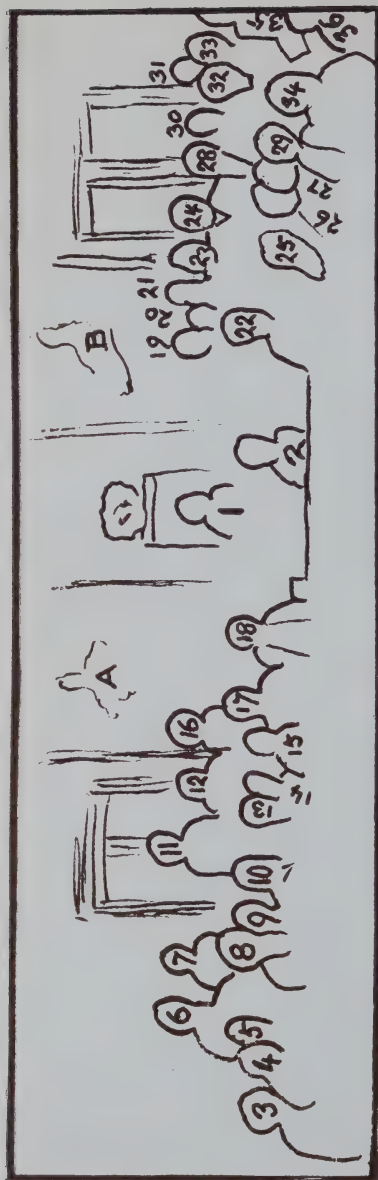


CATHEDRAL ROCKS, SOMERSET.

(Photo by courtesy Mr. Peter Dowle).



PICTURESQUE ST. GEORGE'S.
(Photo by courtesy Mr. W. S. Cooper).



I. His Honour, SAMUEL SALTUS INGHAM, SPEAKER. (Member for Pagel Parish).

3. O. T. MIDDLETON, (Paget).
4. HY. JAS. WATLINGTON, (Denonshire)
5. MARESCAL S. HUNT, (Sandys).
6. CHARLES GRAY GOSLING, (Paget).
7. SAMUEL CROFTS BELL, (Southampton).
8. THOMAS NEWBOLD DILL, (Denonshire).
9. EDWARD CRAWLEY, (Sandys).
10. WILLIAM J. F. FRITH, (Warwick).
11. HENRY HUNT GILBERT, (Sandys).
12. RICHARD TYNES, (Denonshire).
13. CLARENCE PENISTON, (Smiths).
- * 14. THOMAS JOHN WADSON, (Warwick).
- † 15. SAMUEL BROWNLOW GRAY, (Paget).
16. J. H. MASTERS, (Southampton).
17. R. J. P. DARRELL, (Denonshire).
18. CHARLES C. KEANE, (Pembroke).
2. WILLIAM HALL DARRELL, (Clerk).
19. J. H. T. JACKSON, (Pembroke).
20. CLAUDE WM. MCCALLUM, (St. George's).
21. T. W. KELLY, (St. George's).
22. SAMUEL C. OUTERBRIDGE, (Hamilton).
23. JOHN S. DARRELL, (Hamilton).
24. FOSTER MALLORY COOPER, (Southampton).
25. NATHANIEL J. DARRELL, (Smiths).
26. WM. HENRY WILKINSON, (St. George's).
27. THADDEUS AUBREY OUTERBRIDGE, (Hamilton).
28. NATHANIEL ALPHEUS COPPER, (Warwick).
29. THOMAS FOWLE JAUNCEY TUCKER, (Pembroke).
- † 32. THOMAS HEBER OUTERBRIDGE, (Smiths).
33. SAMUEL A. MASTERS, (Pembroke).
34. ROSE DEMPSTER FRASER, (Southampton).
35. JABEZ OUTERBRIDGE, (Hamilton).
36. JOHN W. FEARMAN, (Smiths).
30. DANIEL E. SEON, (Assistant Clerk).
31. CAREY, (Doorkeeper).

* Subsequently Speaker and Knighted.

† Deputy Speaker of present House.

‡ Subsequently Chief Justice and Knighted (Father of Sir Reginald Gray, K. C., Speaker of Present House.)

A. and B. Portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.



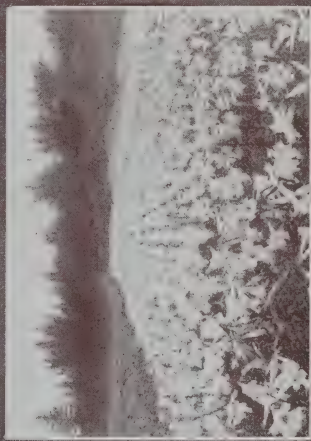
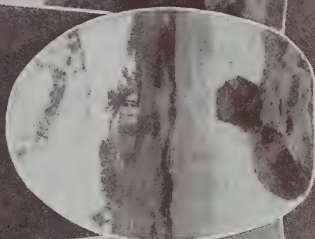
PARLIAMENT OF BERMUDA IN SESSION, (about 1883).

(From a rare photo, by Mr. N. E. Lusher).



ST. PETER'S, ANCIENT PARISH CHURCH, ST. GEORGE'S.

(Photo by courtesy Messrs. Wm. Weiss & Co.).



DEVONSHIRE DOCK
BERMUDA EASTER LILIES.

LION ROCK (Harrington Sound).
ROYAL PALMS.
(Photos by courtesy Miss A. Trott).

COVE AT ST. GEORGE'S.
PALMETTOS ON HARRINGTON SOUND ROAD.



“AU REVOIR.”

Bright land of lovely lilies,
 roses, and cedar trees,
Enchantment dwells about thee
 and in thy emerald seas.
Rare palms and oleanders
 woo tropic tints of bloom
Midst homes of purest coral
 and bowers of rare perfume.



A thousand charms surround thee;
 here there is health and rest;
Sweet, radiant, rare Bermudas,
 the Islands of the Blest.

(From Bermuda Verses, by LARRY CHITTENDEN.)

Hamilton Advertisers' Branches at St. George's.

E. M. ASTWOOD, Jewelry and Souvenirs.

H. DUNKLEY & CO., Groceries.

HAROLD & WILLIAM FRITH, Wines, etc.

GOSLING BROTHERS, Wines, Groceries.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

THE BERMUDA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTELS

THE ST. GEORGE

THE SOMERS INN.

(See front of book pages)

The Linen Shop

ST. GEORGE'S

Specially attractive offerings in
Irish, English and Continental

LINEN

MORRIS A. GIBBONS.

Maw's Celebrated
English Bristle
Brushes

for Ladies and Gentlemen

QUALITY DE LUXE

Every Brush Guaranteed

ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE
ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA.

Sporting Goods
Boat and Yacht
Supplies

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, PAINT,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
OIL AND COAL STOVES,
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

E. S. OUTERBRIDGE
ST. GEORGE'S.

Wm.E.Meyer & Co.

Cable & Wireless Address: Meyer, Bermuda.

NEW RIVER AND
POCAHONTAS

COAL

SUPPLIED DAY OR NIGHT.

RAPID BUNKERING

“Time is Money”—Save both by
consigning your vessel to
Meyer & Co., Steamship Agents.

Largest Ocean-going Salvage
Tug in the Islands. Also complete
equipment of Salvage
appliances ready at shortest
notice.

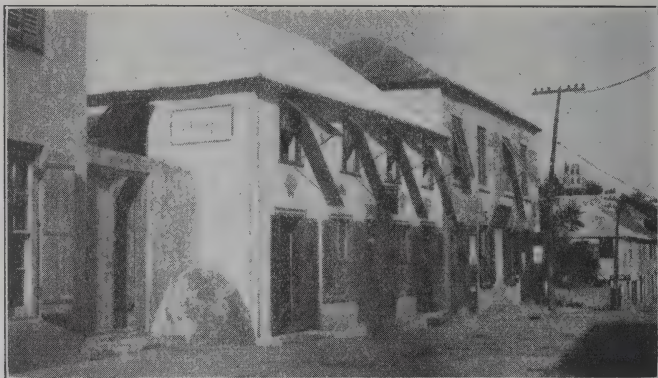
Suppliers:

The Berwind White Coal Mining Co.,
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

New York Agents:

Willard Sutherland & Co.,
Maritime Building, New York.

Agents at all European Ports.



De Olde Queen Anne Shoppe

1708 — 1925

YORK STREET, ST. GEORGE'S.

Native Souveniris

Bermuda Palmetto Work

in

Baskets, Hats, Brooms, etc.

Exceptionally choice
assortment of

Bermuda Cedar Boxes, Canes, Trays, etc.

Paintings, Photographs, Postcards

View Books, Place Cards.

Real Maltese Lace, direct from the Designers

Also Amber and Coral.

ETHEL L. BROWN

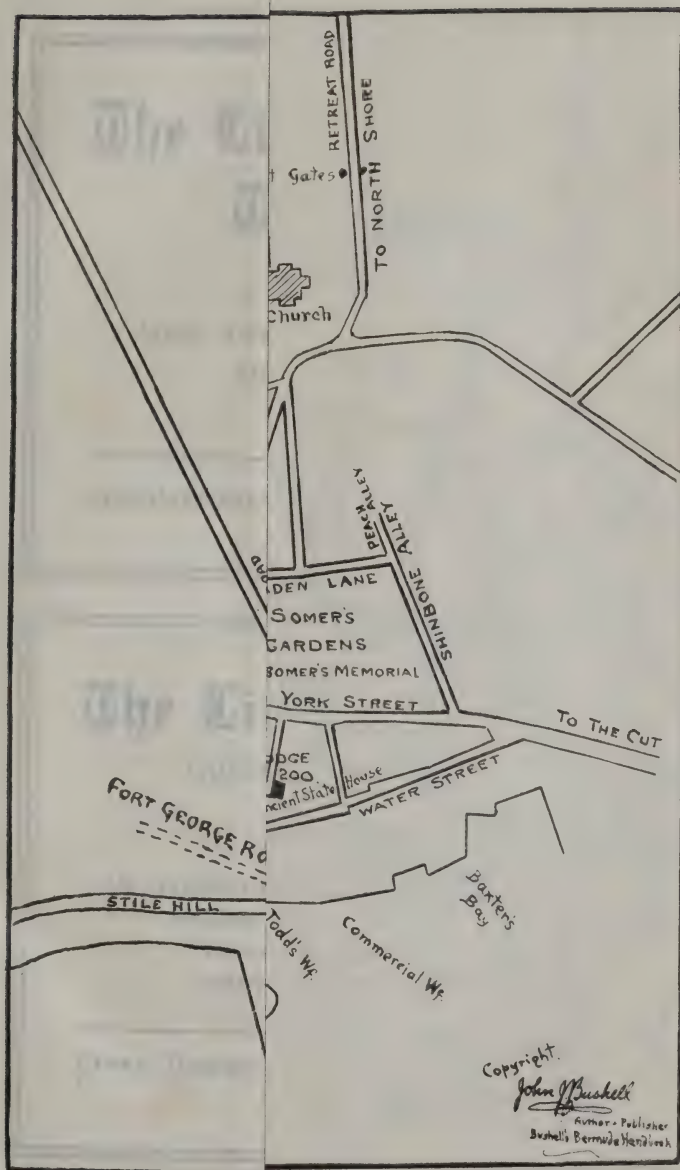
Branch Store:

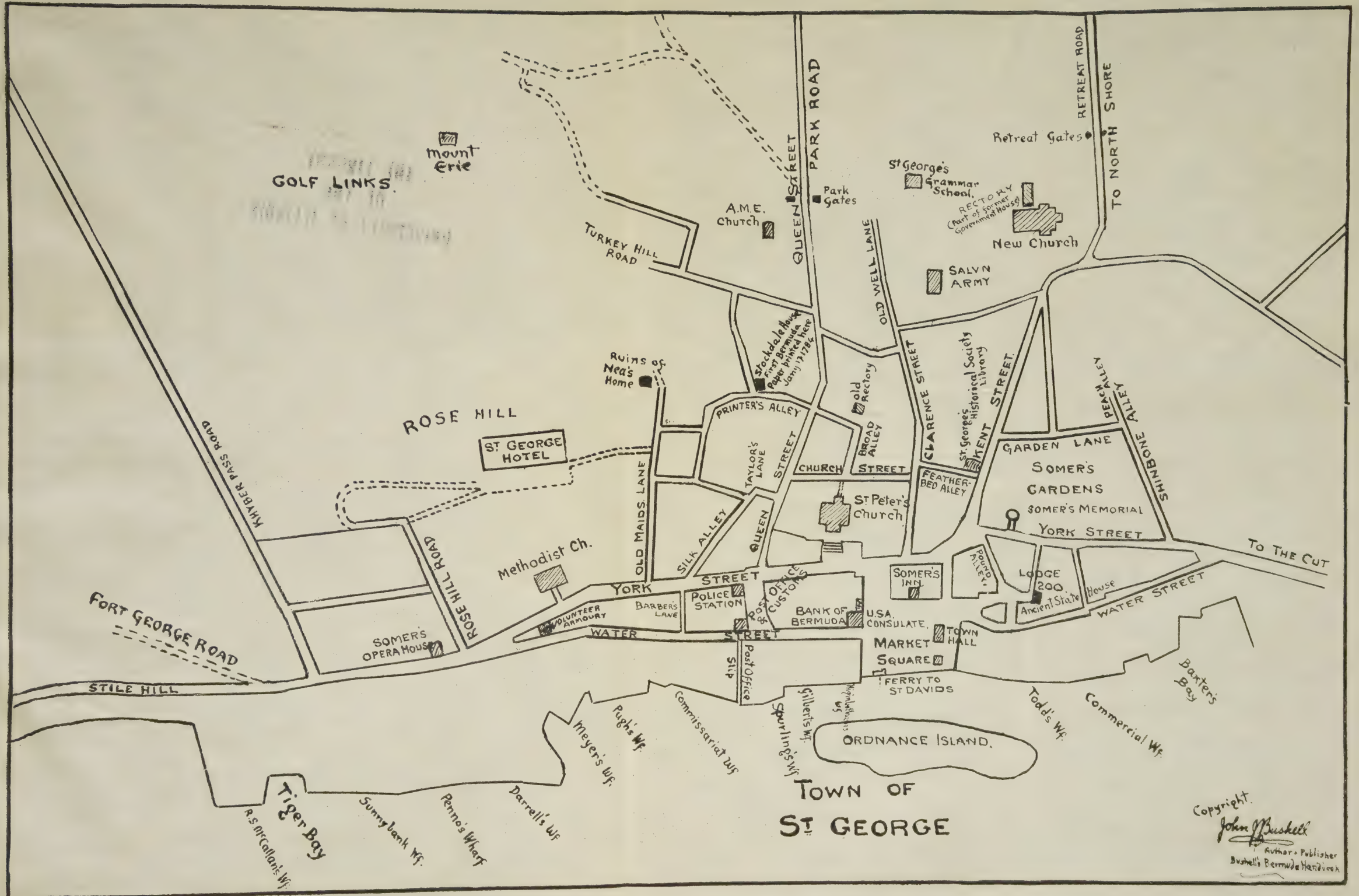
The Enterprise,
York St., St. George's.

Phone 145



Cottages for Rent.





Copyright.
John Bushell
Author & Publisher
Bushell's Bermuda Handbook

The Little Green Door Tea Garden

A FAVOURITE HAUNT OF

MARK TWAIN, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS
AND OTHER CELEBRITIES

ACCOMMODATION FOR BRIDGE PARTIES

The Little Green Shop

QUEEN STREET, HAMILTON

Antiques

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF HANDWORK.

SPECIAL POSTCARDS OF BERMUDA.

THE SALLY BASSETT TEA BELL.

BAGS, BASKETS, BRASSWARE.

ETHEL TUCKER

CATHERINE F. TUCKER

TELEPHONE 627

The Bermuda Furnishing & Supply Company

FRONT STREET, HAMILTON

DEALERS in

Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Matting,
China and Glassware, Stoves and Cook-
ing Utensils, Trunks, Stationery, Inks,
Brushes of all kinds, Lamps, Chimneys,
Novelties, Etc.

SOUVENIERS A SPECIALTY

At Our Gift Shop on Reid Street

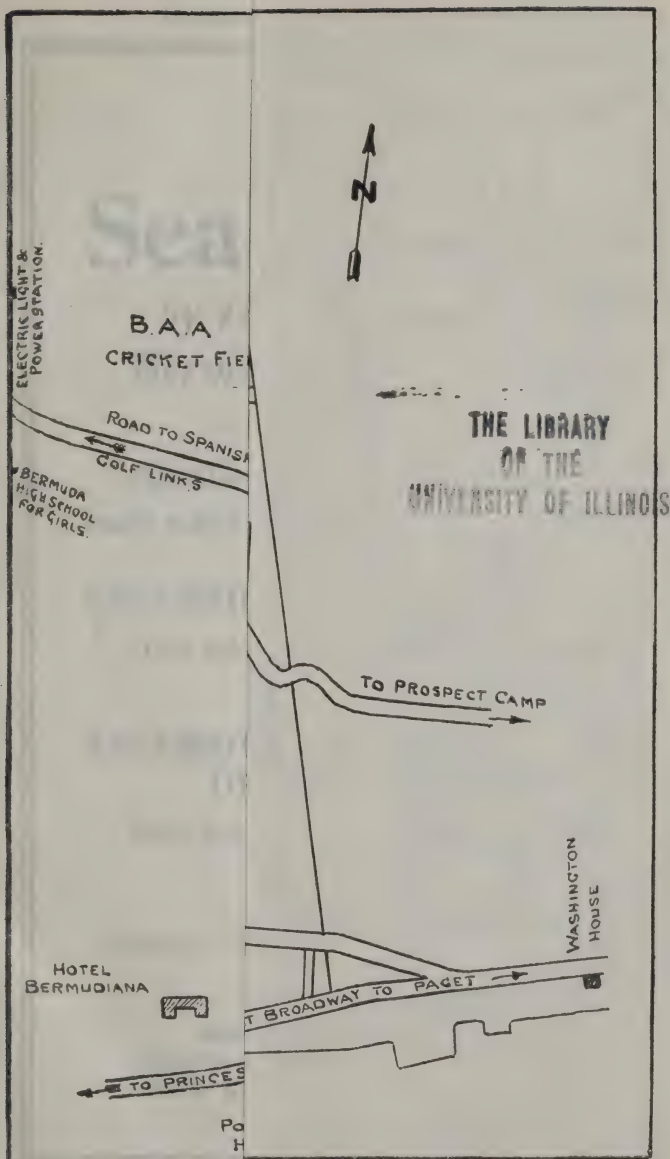
we have an exclusive line of China and Pottery from the famous Potteries in England, such as Wedgewood and Royal Doulton. Here also will be found a large assortment of fine Glassware and Jewelry—in fact there are

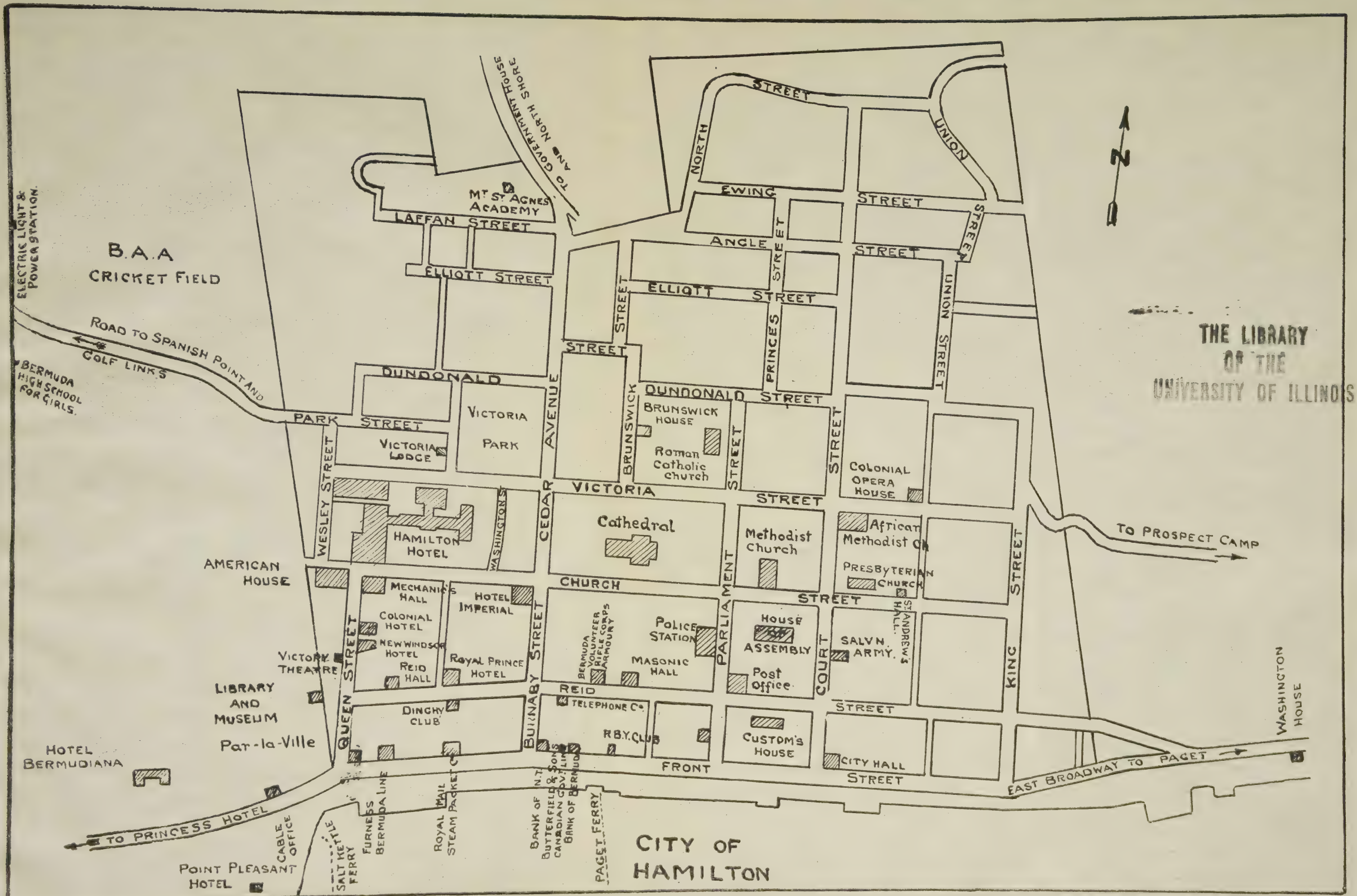
GIFT ARTICLES

of every description which will appeal to people having refined tastes.

**AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS
AEOLIAN VOCALION.**

Here there is a delightful room where one may listen to this famous instrument.





Visit the **Sea Gardens**

*by the steamers of the
Bermuda Transportation
Co., Limited*

PEARMAN, WATLINGTON & CO., *Managers*

Daily 9.30 a. m., 2 p. m. Round Trip \$1.50

EXCURSION TO ST. GEORGE'S

(Time and date announced at all Hotel desks).

Round trip \$1.00.

EXCURSION THROUGH ISLANDS OF GREAT SOUND

Daily, 10.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m. Round trip \$1.50.

FERRY SERVICES

Hamilton, H. M. Dockyard, Somerset landings.

Round trip \$1.00

Hamilton to Salt Kettle

Hamilton to Hotel Inverurie.

Hamilton to Belmont Manor & Golf Course
and to Riddell's Bay Golf & Country Club.

CABLE ADDRESS: — “BANCO”

THE BANK OF BERMUDA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

J. D. C. DARRELL, Manager.

BRANCHES:

ST. GEORGE'S

H. L. INGHAM, Manager.

SOMERSET

C. G. GILBERT, Manager

ORGANIZED 1889

Capital fully paid up.....£15,000

Surplus Fund.....£50,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. W. BLUCK, M.C.P., Pres. E. E. WALKER, Vice-Pres.

J. D. C. DARRELL.

W. E. MEYER.

R. TRIMINGHAM.

EUGENE C. PEARMAN.

H. K. E. OUTERBRIDGE.

T. D. TRIMINGHAM.

Hon. S. S. SPURLING, O.B.E., M.C.P.

SOLE DEPOSITARY OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

Receives Deposits on interest subject to its Rules.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Issues Drafts on the following places:—

London, New York, Halifax, Toronto, and the West Indies.

Prompt attention given to Drafts for Collection,
and Remittances made by Draft or Cable.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

The Grocery Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

Fancy Groceries,

Teas and Coffees,

Flour and Provisions,

Fresh Fruit

and

Vegetables

Families supplied at any Part of the
Island.

3, 5 & 7 Queen Street, Hamilton

Phones N. 172 & 634.

The
**Bermuda Fire and Marine
 Insurance Company,**
LIMITED

Established 1903

CAPITAL:

Subscribed £35,000. Paid up £17,500.
Reserve £25,000.

DIRECTORS:

President:	HON. CHARLES V. INGHAM.
Vice President:	Wm. A. W. BLUCK, M. C. P.
C. E. ASTWOOD.	L. B. HARNETT, M. B. E.
J. D. C. DARRELL.	J. E. LIGHTBOURN.
H. S. EVE.	W. E. MEYER.
E. W. GOSLING.	E. C. PEARMAN.

You need to keep all the
 money you can in Bermuda.
 —therefore

PATRONIZE HOME ENTERPRISE.

By insuring in the local
 company you not only
 protect yourself but
 you help yourself.

Fire Insurance, Marine Insurance
Registered Mail

For rates of premiums and full particulars apply to

SYDNEY P. EVE, Secretary,

Office: Telephone Building, - REID STREET, HAMILTON.

TELEPHONE 276.

Pearman, Watlington & Co.

**PRODUCE and COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

DEALERS IN

**Meats, Poultry, Butter,
Cheese and Eggs,
Agricultural Supplies
Horse, Cattle and Poultry Feeds**

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

AGENTS

Purina Chows.

Pascall's Confectionery.

Goodyear Rubber Co.

Poland Spring Co.

J. L. Mott & Co.

John Simmons & Co.

Belmont Iron Works.

MANAGERS

Hygeia Ice Co., Ltd.

Bermuda Transportation Co., Ltd.

The Bermuda Electric Light, Power & Traction Company, Ltd.

Estimates for wiring supplied free of charge.

We carry a full supply
of all kinds of

Electric Wiring Materials Electrical Appliances

Room heaters, Heating Pads, Water heaters, Electric Ranges, Fireless Cookers, Circulating Water heaters, Instantaneous Hot Water Bath heaters, Water Pumps and Pressure Systems, Water Kettles, Tea Pots, Coffee Percolators, Toasters, Grill Stoves, Waffle Irons, Griddle Pans, Hair Dryers, Hair Cnrlers, Vibrators, Violet Ray Machines, Electric Fans, Vacuum Brushes, Vacuum Cleaners, Clothes Washing Machines, Dish Washers and Dryers, Electric Irons, Portable Lamps and Fixtures, etc.,

Special low rates for Current for Power, Heating, etc.

**Our Motto:
The Public be Pleased.**

Goods on display at The Electric Light Station near B. A. A. Field, Pembroke; at our Show Room, Water Street, St. Georges; and at Show Room of our city Agents, The Bermudiana Cycles, corner Reid and Burnaby Streets, Hamilton.

394 AND 633 HAMILTON.

PHONES: 146 AND 106 ST. GEORGES.

74 AND 66B SOMERSET.

Britain's Best Bicycles

Easy running, All Steel ensuring strength
and safety combined with comfort and
convenience. The Bicycles used by
the Royal Family of England.

"Rudge-Whitworth" "and Royal Enfield"

For Sale and for Hire

by the hour, day, week or month.

Phone your order.

We deliver bicycle.

"Eveready" and "Burgess"

Flashlights, Batteries, Etc.

R.C.A. RADIO SETS
TUBES AND SUPPLIES

Outfits installed, if desired, by Radio Expert.

Electrical Supplies of all kinds

City Agents for Bermuda Electric Light Co.

The Bermudiana Cycles

W. E. Spurling, Manager.

Corner Reid & Burnaby Streets, Hamilton.

PHONE 440

Branch Store:—Church Street, Opposite Hamilton Hotel.

PHONE 692.

Harnett & Richardson

Ship Agents

INSURANCE, ETC.

Lloyds Agents

AGENTS:

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

New York-Bermuda Service.

Canada-Bermuda-West Indies Service.

London-Bermuda-Jamaica Freight Service.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Henry Langridge & Company

Elders & Fyffes Limited

Avonmouth-Bermuda Jamaica.

Harrison & Leyland Joint Cargo Service

Liverpool.Glasgow-Bermuda

Representatives:

The Salvage Association, London.

The Board of Underwriters of New York.

Fire & Marine Insurance.

26 Front St. - Hamilton

OUR SERVICE IS UNEQUALLED
We have the best goods at right prices.

Builders' Requisites

Paints and Varnishes
Wagon Wheels, Rims, Spokes, etc.

A SPECIAL LINE OF
Carriage Lamps and Lanterns.
Linoleum (in two widths, nice designs).
English Tea Pots.

LARGE VARIETY OF
Enamel, Glass and Aluminum ware.

Our Open Pattern Dinner and
Tea Sets are worth notice.

Earthenware Flower Pots, all sizes.

Our Goods are made to stand
HARDWARE.

Bermuda Hardware Co.
"BIG STORE"

Tel. 367

Front Street

Lockward & Co.

Reid Street West
HAMILTON



General Dry Goods Establishment for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN

Millinery

Mens' and Boys' Golf Hose and
Sweaters.

Ladies' Knitted Costumes and
Golfers.

Irish Linen Damask Table Covers
and Napkins.

Madeira Embroidery.

CABLE ADDRESS
MOCONCO

TELEPHONE
HAMILTON 710

THE MOTYER CONSTRUCTION CO.

HAMILTON. BERMUDA

CONTRACTORS BUILDERS

SAW MILL
WOODWORKING FACTORY
CABINET WORK A SPECIALTY

DEALERS IN
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
CRUSHED STONE
CEMENT, ETC,

White Rose Coffee



Brooke
Bonds T E A



Shredded
Wheat



A. J. GORHAM
Agent for Bermuda

Trimingham Brothers

(ESTABLISHED 1844)

DIRECT IMPORTERS of Correct Apparel

The following lines personally selected in England and on the Continent, are completely stocked, together with every accessory, in goods of highest quality.

English Doeskin

Irish Linen

Golf Suits of Shetland Homespun

Overcoats by Burberry of London

Wool Hosiery for Sports Wear

Women's Sports Clothing

Sweaters and Top Coats of unusual design.

Millinery from Paris and London

Steamer Rugs, Travelling Bags

Because of our direct importations from abroad, we are in a position to sell our goods at much lower prices than are possible when they are subject to the high American Tariff.

Trimingham Brothers

Front St., through to Reid St. - HAMILTON

J. E. Lightbourn & Co.

Wine Merchants

HAMILTON, - - - BERMUDA

ESTABLISHED 1808



Our stock is comprised of all the best and most carefully selected brands at very reasonable prices.



Special:

Clinquot Champagne 1911 Vintage

ALSO

The largest and best line of

LIQUEURS



A trial order will convince you.

PHONE 186

Bermuda = Bicycles

There is no word so closely and appropriately connected with **Bermuda as Bicycle.**

7500 Cycles are in use in Bermuda, the majority of which are **New-Hudsons**, proving that a **Cycle** is the most convenient and inexpensive way for **Sight-seeing, Shopping, etc.**

Being such a **necessary** article, it is therefore essential that you have the **Best.**

J. B. ASTWOOD'S **53 Front Street**

is the **oldest Bicycle Establishment** in Bermuda. We not only have **The Easiest Running and Strongest Cycle**, but also a reputation for **Reliability and Integrity**, which we prize, if possible, even higher than our **New-Hudson Bicycles.**

Our Rates are in Proportion to Services Rendered. You will do well to consult us before getting a Cycle. Be Sure you Get a New-Hudson, and enjoy the Best.

Phone 284.

Gosling Brothers

ESTABLISHED 1822

Wine Merchants

and dealers in

Finest Groceries



Our stock of Wines and Spirits is
the largest and finest in Bermuda
and the quality of our groceries
is unexcelled.

Family trade a Specialty.

We deliver throughout the Island.



STORES AT

HAMILTON,

ST. GEORGES,

SOMERSET

THE MASTERS HARDWARE CO.



Building Material
Plumbing Supplies
Paints and Oils
House Furnishings
Yacht Fittings
Ship Chandlery
Tools of every description



Front Street, Hamilton

Sporting Goods

— FOR —

Golf and Tennis

from the world's leading manufacturers

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY,
CLUBS, RACQUETS,
BALLS.

F. N. CRISSON

39 Front St., Hamilton

HAROLD & WILLIAM

FRITH

WINE MERCHANTS

Reid Street
Hamilton

York Street
St. George's

What we offer our customers:
Courteous Treatment, the Best of Service and
the Lowest Prices.

THE BANK OF
N. T. Butterfield & Son,
LIMITED
BERMUDA

Established 1858

Incorporated 1904

Cable Address: "Field"

Capital subscribed and paid-up	-	£ 14,800
Reserve Funds	- - - - -	£ 50,000
Total Resources, over	- - - - -	£500,000

DIRECTORS:

JOHN E. LIGHTBOURN, Esq., Pres., HON. H. J. COX, Vice-Pres.
 HON. E. C. WILKINSON, HON. D. C. TROTT,
 HON. H. W. WATLINGTON, O. B. E.,
 M. S. BURROWS, Esq., RICHARD DARRELL, Esq.,

Hon. H. D. Butterfield, Manager
 J. B. Astwood, Esq., Asst. Manager

We offer our facilities to the public:

Safety Deposit Boxes, Storage Vault.
 Accounts Current opened.
 Deposits received on Interest.
 Exchange Bought and Sold, Amounts Loaned.
 Letters of Credit Issued. Cable Transfers made.
 General Banking Business.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:—

Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York
 Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax
 Westminster Bank Limited, London.

Your trip to The Sea Gardens and Coral Reefs

Will be
Interesting
Pleasant
Comfortable

if you travel on board the

Motor Boat **DRAGON**

Especially constructed for this service. Glass bottom enclosed in a fisherman's well inside the boat. NO TRANSFERRING TO SMALLER OPEN BOATS AFTER YOU GET OUT ON THE OCEAN, and no getting wet in rainy weather from a passing shower.

A 22 MILE SCENIC TRIP
including Cathedral Rocks

and cruise through Island-studded waters without extra charge.



**Do not exchange your coupons
for other Reef Boat Tickets.**

FARE \$1.50

H. C. MASTERS

Telephones 192 or 47

HAMILTON

For Rent and For Sale

The James Cycle

FOR SALE

The Brunswick Phonograph

The Atwater-Kent Radio

Each THE BEST in its class

Palmer Cycle Co.

Phones 456 and 456B

YOUNG BROS.

Specialists in English Clothing

The Celebrated "Aquascutum" Overcoats.

Business and Golf Suits.

Irish Linen Suits.

Doeskin Trousers.

Shetland Wool and Camels Hair Sweaters.

ENGLISH FOOTWEAR FOR ALL USES

Ladies' Evening Slippers a specialty.

HIGH GRADE TAILORING

DUNHILL PIPES



The Smoke Shop

Bermuda Mineral Water Co.

Pembroke West

Makers of high class

AERATED WATERS

in which the materials used are the best obtainable and used only under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions.

The Public are invited to inspect at any time our factory, which is the oldest and best equipped in the islands.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE

Phone 221.

Reid Street Grocery

William Murphie
Proprietor

WE pride ourselves in keeping
High-grade groceries in a Clean
and Sanitary store, and we at all times
give the Best Service and Prompt At-
tention to all orders entrusted to us.

GIVE US A TRIAL

Hamilton
Bermuda

Phone 718

Thos. J. Wadson & Son

(next Cable Office)

“Raleigh” Bicycles,
Radio,
Victrolas and Victor Records,
Flashlights and Batteries.

The London Clothing House

43 Front Street, Hamilton.

Ready - to - wear Clothing

for Men, Boys, and Children, in the latest up to date patterns made up of **English Material in the latest American style.** Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes carried in a very large assortment, in all the different Lasts and Styles—English, Canadian, and American.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY in all the different branches, in great variety.

We make a specialty of carrying the best of West of England Doeskin in White and all the popular shades for making Women's Dresses and Men's Suits.

Geo. Eve & Co.,

J. Henry Cooper,
Proprietor

The Cooper Furnishing & Souvenir Co.

Reid Street, Hamilton.

DEALERS IN

SOUVENIRS

In Enamel, Silver, and China

also Furniture, Trunks, Bedding, Matting, Linoleums, Carpets, Glassware, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc.

C. Middleton Cooper

Proprietor

English Cutlery

in Stainless Steel
Table Knives, Carving Sets, Etc.

ALSO SILVERWARE, ORDINARY STEEL
KNIVES AND POCKET KNIVES

Young's Hardware Store
Front Street, Hamilton

JOHN BARRITT

FRED. G. BARRITT

CABLE ADDRESS "BOTTLES, BERMUDA"

TELEPHONE CALL 146

ESTABLISHED 1874

JOHN BARRITT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tonic Soda and Mineral Waters

HOLDERS OF THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS

Telephone orders will receive prompt attention

"It's all in the Flavor"

Establishment: KING ST., HAMILTON, BERMUDA

The Highest Grade of
Artistic Souvenirs

English, Continental and Bermudian Manufacture
consisting of

China, Oil Paintings, Post Cards
and other Artistic Novelties



Also English, Continental and American
House Furnishings, Etc.,
in every line.

Godet & Young

Nos. 21-22 Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda

B. J. Hayward & Co.

East Broadway, Hamilton

Carpenters and Builders

General Contractors

**Sawmill, Planeing, Turning,
Scroll Work, etc.**

Attention given with care and
dispatch to any class of work

Telephone 227

Cable Address:

"Burrows, Bermuda," A.B.C. 5th, and Bentley's.

John F. Burrows & Co.

Wine Merchants

58 Front Street

Branch Store—Queen Street

Hamilton, Bermuda

IMPORTERS OF

CHAMPAGNE.

Krug & Co., Moët & Chandon, Louis Roederer.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

King William IV. V. O. P., (John Gillon & Co.)

John Dewar's "White Label."

John Haig's "Gold Label," "Dimple Scots," "Glenleven."

Peter Dawson's "Special."

Jas. Buchanan's "Black & White."

Johnnie Walker Black and Red Label.

Andrew Usher's "Green Stripe."

GINS.

Booth's "Old Tom" and "High & Dry."

Gordon's "London Dry."

Chaplin's "London Old Tom."

Hollands Gin (United Distillers Co.)

BRANDIES.

Jas. Hennessy's *** and "V. O."

Martell & Co. ***

De Balieu & Co. ***

KOPKE'S famous Ports, Sherries, Madeiras.

CUSENIER'S Liqueurs and Cordials.

ABDULLA Cigarettes.

MACHADO Jamaica Cigars.

SICKESZ Liqueur Chocolates.

R. D. WHITTER Jewellery Store

Victoria Block
Queen Street, Hamilton.

Goods of various descriptions
suitable for presents
for any occasion
—or as Souvenirs.

HENRY DUNKLEY & CO.

“THE BIG STORE,” HAMILTON
Branch at St. George's

CHOICE ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

GROCERIES

Fresh and Smoked Meats, Poultry.
Fresh Vegetables, Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Deliveries
Throughout Bermuda

Telephone
127

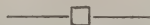
Cable Address:—"INGHAM," Bermuda.

Ingham & Wilkinson,

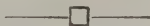
Commission and Produce
Merchants.

IMPORTERS OF

Pitch Pine Lumber, Floorings, Etc.
Cypress, Spruce and White Pine
Lumber, Mahogany, Beaver Board,
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings and
Trim.



Estimates given on Specifications for
Special Importation.



TELEPHONE 193.

35 Front Street, Hamilton.

Your Jewelry and Settings

Examined, Cleaned, Polished
while you wait. NO CHARGE.

DUNCAN M. DOE

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

SOUVENIRS OF BERMUDA

Enamel, Silver, Amber, Coral, Etc.

Exceptionally choice and varied collection.

WATCHES AND
JEWELRY REPAIRED

At the Sign of
The Big Clock

PIANOS & ORGANS
For Sale and Hire.

Queen Street
Hamilton

Berger's MATROIL Supersedes Distemper

The oil paint you thin with water.

*The most satisfactory Wall Paint
for use in Bermuda*

38 BEAUTIFUL COLOURS
FAST TO LIGHT & LIME

MATROIL gives a really washable surface which will not wet up. Used inside instead of whitewash its hard surface will not rub off.

MATROIL for outside work made in Weatherproof quality to be thinned with material special thinners instead of water.

Wm. Bluck & Co.

SOLE
AGENTS

Hamilton.

The Bermuda Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

Front Street East, Hamilton.

**A thoroughly modern plant
fully equipped for all
kinds of laundering**

Special attention given to Hotels and Boarding Houses

W. B. GUTTERIDGE,
Manager.

Telephone 212

H. C. Outerbridge

**Produce and Commission
Merchant**

**Dealer in Oats, Hay, Straw, Cement,
Corrugated Iron,
Stove Coal.**

Front Street, Hamilton.

Telephone 648.

Bull's Head Livery

T. Y. LAMBE, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages for Hire.

Trucking of all Descriptions.
Given Prompt Attention.

Experienced and Courteous Drivers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Telephone 178.

Also FURNISHED ROOMS *for rent*
in proprietor's residence.

Jones' Bicycle Shop AND Carriage Livery

Next to Hotel Inverurie

TOURIST TRIPS to Gibb's Hill Lighthouse, Angels'
Grotto, Spanish Point, Elbow Beach, Tuckers Town,
Caves, Harrington Sound and St. Georges.

BICYCLES FOR HIRE

by the Day, Hour or Week.

FILMS Developed and printed in twenty-four hours
Only first-class work done

Bermuda Oil Coloured Pictures, Films, Marine Specimens
Post Cards and Stamps.

Chas. H. Jones
Phone 464C

Warwick East
Bermuda

The Bermuda Liveries, Ltd.

PEMBROKE AND SOMERSET

Orders promptly attended to at all hours.

Trucking and Furniture Removing
undertaken at reasonable rates.

First Class Livery Rigs for Hire
by week or month.

SERVICE GUARANTEED

Curtis & King, Managers

Telephones: Pembroke 722. Somerset 9.

Have your EYES examined!

EYESIGHT TESTING

*By the most Modern Methods
and Up-to-date
Appliances.*

OVER 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

J. FRAY

Eyesight and Spectacle Specialist (England)

Reid Street, Hamilton.

Bradley Bryan

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT

SCOTCH WHISKIES,
RYE WHISKIES,
CHAMPAGNES,
PORTS,
CORDIALS,
BRANDIES,

*in fact all the best known
proprietary brands of
wines and spirits.*

CHURCH STREET, HAMILTON

(Opposite Hamilton Hotel)

Cables: Agenco, Bermuda

Telephone No. 632A.

N. W. & J. F. Hutchings

Architects and Builders

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

*Erection and Re-construction
of Hotels, Boarding Houses,
Business Premises, and
Residences.*

Telephone 214

The South Shore Cement Block Co.

CEMENT BLOCKS

*prepared for any structural
purpose.*

N. W. & J. F. HUTCHINGS, Managers.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

Telephone 214

Musson Wainwright & Co.

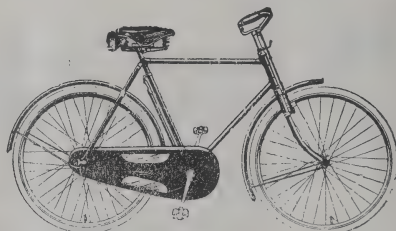
FRONT STREET, HAMILTON

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Agents: Sun Fire Insurance Office
of London, England.

Telephone 293.

The
World famous
English



“HUMBER BICYCLE”

For Sale and For Hire

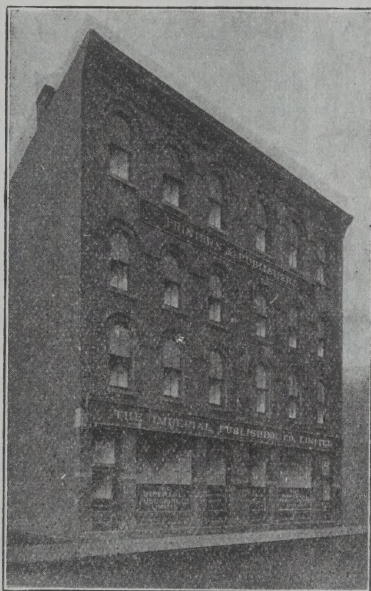
Phone 33 and we will send Bicycle

The Bermuda Bicycle Co.

Reid Street, Hamilton

A. H. DISMONT, *Manager*

THE printing business is like every other business. One customer sends another. That is if you do good work. Most of the printing orders we get from Bermuda have been through the recommendations of people who liked our work.



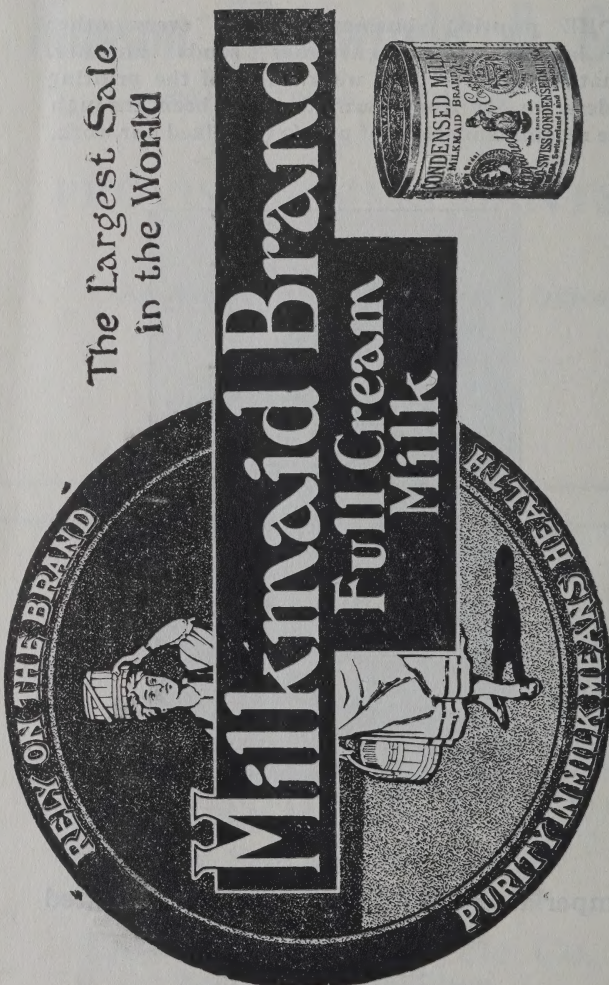
The
Imperial Publishing Company, Limited
612-618 Barrington Street
Halifax, Canada

RELY ON THE BRAND

The Largest Sale
in the World

Milkmaid Brand

Full Cream Milk



CONDENSED MILK
MILKMAID BRAND
SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

J. S. VALLIS, DISTRIBUTOR, BERMUDA.

Yes You CAN Save Money in Bermuda

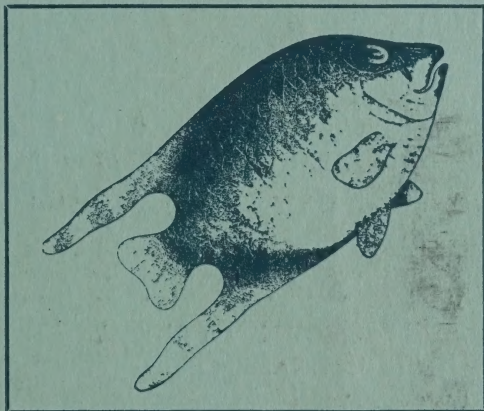
If you use this Method in Buying Souvenirs

1st—Visit the best souvenir stores in the city;

2nd—Decide which has the largest variety and
lowest prices;

3rd—Then buy all your souvenirs in one store.

THAT STORE WILL BE



The YANKEE STORE

ON THE BIG CORNER

Reid and Queen Streets, Hamilton, Bermuda

POST CARDS—150 SUBJECTS

Small and inexpensive Souvenirs in great variety.

Also a Fine Assortment of
Novelty Jewellery, Coral, Amber
and Real Stone Necklaces.



3 0112 099130251

Jewelry Novelties

as Souvenirs

AMBER,
CORALS,
ENAMELS,
DIAMONDS,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
JAPANESE CRYSTAL BEADS,
FANCY CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
PRIZE CUPS AND TROPHIES,
DUTCH SILVER,
CROWN DERBY AND SPODE
CHINA.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
EYES TESTED, PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED
REPAIRS

E. M. ASTWOOD

FRONT STREET AND QUEEN STREET
HAMILTON
AND YORK STREET, ST. GEORGE'S